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Globalization and interdependence: role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Letter dated 1 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of the report of the proceedings of the second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, which took place in Manila from 27 to 30 October 2008 (see annex). The report was prepared by the task force created by the Government of the Philippines for the preparation of the second meeting, in close consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development.

The Government of the Philippines selected "Protecting and empowering migrants for development" as the theme of the second meeting of the Global Forum in order to highlight the human dimensions of migration. More than 1,100 delegates representing 163 Member States of and Observers to the United Nations and 33 international organizations participated in the two plenary sessions, four round tables and seven parallel sessions held on 29 and 30 October 2008 during the "governmental days" of the meeting.

Some 220 participants, representing a broad range of civil society organizations from the different regions of the world, attended meetings during the two "civil society days" of the meeting, held on 27 and 28 October 2008, which were organized by the Ayala Foundation, Inc. at the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Philippines.

The report of the proceedings contains 33 practical recommendations and possible follow-up actions, 20 of which could be implemented over the short- to medium-term.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 62/270, I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55 (a).

(*Signed*) Hilario G. **Davide**, Jr.
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 1 October 2009 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Report of the second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development

Manila, 27-30 October 2008

"Protecting and empowering migrants for development"

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The present report has been prepared by the international task force set up by the Philippine Government for the preparation of the second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in close consultation with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development. The report reflects the discussions held during the second meeting and its related activities. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the organizers of the meeting or of the Governments or organizations involved in the meeting. Since the Global Forum on Migration and Development is an informal, non-binding process, the report does not involve any commitment from any of the parties to the discussions held at the second meeting. Any reproduction, partial or whole, of the present report should cite it as the source.

I. Introduction

1. The second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, hosted by the Government of Philippines in Manila from 27 to 30 October 2008, marked another major achievement in the international debate on migration and development. It was the second meeting of the new global State-led process on migration and development, established by Governments and the Secretary- General of the United Nations in the context of the United Nations High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2006. The inaugural meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development was hosted by the Government of Belgium in Brussels in July 2007.

2. More than 1,130 delegates participated in the Manila Forum, representing some 163 Member States of and Permanent Observers to the United Nations, 33 international organizations and 220 participants in the civil society meeting. It was the first truly global meeting on migration and development in the Philippines and in Asia.

3. The Manila Forum followed more than a decade of international debate on the need for a more global engagement with migration and development. The Chair of the meeting, Under-Secretary Esteban B. Conejos Jr., described the meeting as a "big milestone on an ever-widening and lengthening road towards better understanding and addressing the links between migration and development". Earlier milestones include the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994, the Global Commission on International Migration set up in 2003, the United Nations High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in 2006 and the first Global Forum on Migration and Development in Brussels in 2007.

4. In line with the United Nations High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in September 2006 and the operating modalities of the Global Forum on Migration and Development endorsed in Brussels, the Forum is a voluntary, informal and government-led process to advance understanding and cooperation on the mutually reinforcing relationship between migration and development and to foster practical and action-oriented outcomes.

5. The Manila Forum brought together countries of migrant origin, transit and destination and countries at all stages of economic, social and political development, represented by policymakers from a wide range of government agencies, including ministries and departments of immigration, development, labour, foreign affairs, gender equality, domestic affairs, justice, interior, integration and nationals abroad.

6. The Manila Global Forum on Migration and Development also drew on the knowledge and experience of international agencies, including those that make up the Global Migration Group (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Bank, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and others), regional organizations and bodies, academia, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, the private sector and, above all, migrants themselves.

7. While the Brussels meeting focused on the first two priorities identified by Governments in a survey undertaken at the outset of the Global Forum on Migration

and Development process, labour mobility, remittances and other diaspora resources, the Manila meeting took up the next two priorities, namely rights and security. The Government of the Philippines chose "Protecting and empowering migrants for development" as the theme of the meeting in order to highlight the human face of migration in a debate that often only addresses the rational economic implications of migration for development.

8. These two priorities formed the basis of round-table 1 discussions on protecting and empowering migrants and the round-table 2 discussions about the policy frameworks that could foster such protection and empowerment by better balancing facilitation and control of migration. The third thematic round table on policy and institutional coherence and partnerships aimed at providing the underpinnings of round tables 1 and 2, and continued the debate on this critical issue launched at the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Brussels.

What has the Manila Global Forum on Migration and Development achieved?

9. Delegates agreed that the Global Forum on Migration and Development has energized a change of perception about migration and development and sparked a broader recognition of the enormous benefits that migration can bring. The informality of the Global Forum process was widely recognized as a key element for frank, in-depth and open exchange among participating States and other stakeholders. Governments from both origin and host countries welcomed the opportunity to discuss the rights of migrants and ways of protecting and empowering them to enhance their contribution to development, without being doctrinaire and without rancour. Governments that are embarking on comprehensive migration governance adjustments are ready to consider both the needs of origin and host countries in their policy planning. Governments also revealed that they participated in the Forum in a spirit of "shared responsibility and partnership".

10. In the round-table session on the Future of the Forum, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development confirmed that the Forum had established itself as a most useful tool to promote effective dialogue and exchange between government policymakers in a constructive atmosphere. It has also had a real impact at the national level by generating greater policy coherence, including through the Forum's national focal points.

11. The concrete outcomes of the Manila meeting, follow-up working groups, studies, compendiums of good practice, pilots and assessments, extrapolate on both the key outcomes of the Brussels meeting and take the Manila discussions forward to the third meeting of the Forum which is to be hosted by Greece.

II. Preparatory process

12. Preparations for the Manila Global Forum on Migration and Development were spearheaded by the Department of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with other concerned government agencies of the Philippines. Mr. Esteban B. Conejos Jr.,

Under-Secretary for Migrant Workers' Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs, was appointed by the Philippine Government to be the Special Envoy and Secretary-General of the Philippine National Organizing Committee for the Forum. In that capacity, he headed all substantive and administrative preparations for the Manila meeting, both local and international.

13. As the overall Chairman of the Manila Forum, Mr. Conejos continued to use the structural framework and working methods set up in Brussels in 2007: a Chair's task force comprising national and international experts, a network of country focal points, the Friends of the Forum and a Steering Group of some 30 participating Governments.[1] The task force supported the Chair with the substantive preparations for the Manila meeting; the Steering Group provided political and conceptual support to the process and the Chair; the Friends of the Forum helped with governance of the process through the country focal points; and the troika of past, present and future Chairs (Belgium, the Philippines, Greece) provided strategic guidance.

14. The round-table discussions at the Forum were prepared by voluntary teams of Government representatives[2] and other experts with the assistance of the round-table coordinators. This highly inclusive yet informal character of the Forum sets it apart from other international meetings of this kind.

15. Throughout the preparatory process, the Chair consulted closely with Mr. Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development. Mr. Sutherland participated in all meetings of the Friends of the Forum and chaired the special session on the future of the Forum at the Manila meeting on 30 October.

16. In the course of the 14-month preparation for the Manila Forum, three meetings of the Friends of the Forum were held in Geneva (17 December 2007, 26 May 2008 and 4 September 2008) and six meetings of the Steering Group were also convened in Geneva. The Steering Group assisted the Chair in reviewing and achieving majority agreement on such issues as the themes and treatment of the round tables, the programme of the four-day Manila Forum, the budget and the establishment of a light support unit to assist future Chairs with administrative matters. The Friends of the Forum debated all these issues at their meetings. Of note, the Friends of the Forum gave majority support to the idea of a small support unit to assist future Chairs with basic administration, financial management and website maintenance. All these meetings were key to ensuring that the Forum remains a government-led and participating process.

17. The financial resources for the Manila Forum and its preparation were provided by the Philippine Government, a number of other Governments, international bodies and one private foundation.[3] The major share of the budget was

[1] The Steering Group comprised: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[2] See annex II for the list of round-table country teams.

[3] Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the secretariat of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries, the MacArthur Foundation, IOM and ILO.

dedicated to travel, accommodation and per diem costs of participants from developing countries and panellists, and to the logistical arrangements of the meeting (for example, simultaneous interpretation, translation of documents and reports, preparatory meetings, conference services, catering and event organizing). Two international advisers were funded by their Governments (the Netherlands and Switzerland), one by IOM and Australia and one by the MacArthur Foundation.[4]

18. The preparatory process and the conclusions during the special session on the future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development ensured that the necessary modalities and structures are in place to take the Forum process forward to the next meeting, in Greece, and beyond 2009.

III. Civil society meeting

(27-28 October)

19. At the second Global Forum on Migration and Development in Manila, 220 delegates from non-State organizations and bodies from all over the world met to consider the rights and protection of migrants, the expansion of legal avenues for migration and the challenge of policy coherence within States and across borders.[5]

20. The civil society component of the Manila Forum was broader in scope and more engaging than in 2007 on five counts:

(a) Expansion of the meeting from one to two days;

(b) Incorporation of constructive input from many civil society national and regional consultations involving thousands of migrants, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and faith-based organizations;

(c) Introduction of three workshops called "voices from the region" to spotlight regional perspectives;

(d) Interface of government representatives with civil society;

(e) Generally closer cooperation between Governments and civil society in preparing the Forum.

21. The civil society meeting was organized by the Ayala Foundation, Inc. at the request and with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. The Foundation has 13 years of extensive and direct experience in development-related projects involving Filipino migrants and diaspora, including mobilizing cash or in-kind contributions, supporting and empowering hometown associations and organizing dialogues on migration. It belongs to the Ayala Group of Companies, which contributed logistical, financial and technical support to ensure the successful organization of the civil society meeting.

22. A structural framework comprised of the Philippine Organizing Committee and the International Advisory Committee supported the Ayala Foundation, Inc. in the organization of the meeting. The majority of the budget was provided by the

[4] Annex III for financial contributions to the Philippine hosting.

[5] See annex IV for the civil society day programme.

MacArthur Foundation and the Ayala Foundation, but other entities also contributed to the organization of the event.[6]

23. The themes and round-table sessions mirrored those of the government meeting to ensure that Governments and civil society would address the same issues and challenges on migration and development. At the opening session of the government meeting on 29 October, a five-member civil society delegation led by Ms. Sharon Burrow submitted the report on the civil society meeting held on 27 and 28 October 2008 to the Chair of the Forum.

24. The following are the key recommendations for Governments:

(a) Consider the benefits of migration and resist the temptation to cut migrant numbers in the current economic circumstances;

(b) Recognize the need for the development of a global architecture to ensure a rights-based approach to migration;

(c) Reaffirm the commitment to development through realizing the Millennium Development Goals, full employment and decent work as priorities for development.

25. The complete report of the civil society meeting,[7] which contains key recommendations for each of the round-table sessions can be found in the Forum's civil society website (www.gfmd2008.org). In conclusion, civil society organizations acknowledged the generosity of Ayala and MacArthur Foundations and other donors, the work of the International Advisory Committee, the support and hard work of the Government of the Philippines and, in particular, the Chair of the Forum, Mr. Conejos. They also expressed their readiness to work in partnership with Governments at all levels to achieve more policy coherence, find mechanisms to enhance rights and support the opening up of regular migration opportunities.

IV. Government meeting

(29-30 October)

26. The Government meeting[8] comprised two plenary sessions at the opening and conclusion of the two-day meeting and eight breakout round-table discussions over the major part of the two days (including the special session on the future of the Forum for Heads of delegations).

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[6] MacArthur Foundation, Microsoft, Ayala Corporation, Bank of the Philippine Islands, Ayala Land, IOM, Open Society Institute, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), All Japan Seamen's Union, International Mariners Management Association of Japan, ILO, Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University, Oxfam Novib, Human Rights Watch, Center for Global Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Globe Telecom, BayanTel, Coca-Cola, Ammado.com, Fundacion Santiago, Coca-Cola Foundation and League of Corporate Foundations.

[7] See annex V for the complete report of the civil society meeting of the Manila Forum.

[8] See annex VI for the comprehensive programme of the Manila Forum 2008.

Opening plenary session

27. The Chair of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, Under-Secretary Esteban B. Conejos Jr. contextualized the Manila Forum within the growing global debate on migration and development. He stressed the Forum's informality and its interactive focus on concrete and cooperative solutions to today's challenges, which set it apart from other more formal processes that can tend to get stuck on points of doctrine or form. The Philippines had chosen to broaden the concept of development and focus on the human face of migration in the light of its own extensive experience in protecting and supporting migrants abroad.

28. In his welcoming address, the Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Alberto G. Romulo, paid tribute to the immense contribution migrant workers make to the well-being and prosperity of both countries of origin and host countries. Filipino health professionals, for example, fill critical jobs in hospitals, clinics, hospices and health-care homes in many parts of the world. Yet the conditions still did not exist in many countries to support and protect migrants in these roles. The Forum can help foster an enabling environment for migrants through national, international and multistakeholder dialogue and partnership.

29. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon, emphasized that the Forum was taking place at a time of global financial crisis and called on Governments to be especially vigilant about the circumstances of migrants. Now more than ever it was incumbent upon Governments to reaffirm how migration can and should be a tool to help lift countries out of economic crisis. But only by safeguarding the rights of migrants and ensuring that they are treated with the dignity and respect due to any human being can Governments create the conditions for migrants to contribute to development. Exploitation is the antithesis of development. Politicians and policymakers needed to cooperate across borders. Deep cooperation was also essential between Governments and civil society.

30. In her keynote address, the President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, observed that people are a country's biggest national asset at any time in the course of its economic, social and political development. Development could not occur in the economy without human development. She thus called on all countries to ratify the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The Philippines' comprehensive system for protecting expatriate workers abroad is recognized by international agencies as a model for others. In 2007, the Philippines led the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region in coming out with the Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers. Manila also hosted the International Conference on Gender, Migration and Development in September 2008.

31. The Philippine Government also understands, however, that migration was not the only or best solution for development. To ensure that going abroad as a career option would not be the only choice for Filipino workers, the Government is working to create appealing employment opportunities focused on the development of certain sectors that give high-income jobs. One example is business process outsourcing, which has created about 400,000 jobs in the Philippines in the last seven years. In this way, the best and brightest can stay closer to friends and family, and help build communities as well as the next generation of leaders.

32. The well-being of migrants and their families is a concern that crosses borders in every conceivable direction. Hence, countries share a responsibility for better protecting migrants, particularly against financial and economic shocks and the side effects of such shocks, exploitation, abuse and other forms of ill treatment. Globalization should be for everyone, not just for the fittest. We need a world, where we are all equally part of a "caring and sharing" global community. Governments need to care for their workers in times of financial stress and even when there is no financial stress.

33. Other speakers from the United Arab Emirates, Belgium, the Philippines, the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries and the Global Migration Group gave their support to the Government of the Philippines during the opening plenary session: Mr. Ghobash Saqr, Minister of Labour of the United Arab Emirates, supported the call at the Manila Forum for shared responsibility and partnership among Governments to protect the rights and improve the quality of life of millions of contractual workers employed in the Gulf States. The Government of the United Arab Emirates recognized the significant contribution of migration to the personal development of contractual workers and to the development of both their countries of origin and destination. Ambassador Rudi Veestraeten, Belgian Special Envoy for Immigration and Asylum, reiterated Belgium's commitment to promoting dialogue and cooperation on migration and development and its appreciation for what the Philippines has done to further the Forum's cause and its process. The Labour Secretary of the Philippines, Marianito Roque, stressed that the management of migration is a shared responsibility. Agreements or treaties at bilateral and international levels can be useful vehicles for establishing benchmarks to protect migrants, assure mutual recognition of skills, and empower migrants as agents for development.

34. The Secretary-General of the secretariat of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries, Sir John Kaputin, underscored the need for political will, effective action and dynamic change today as Governments join forces and build partnerships in search of measures and policies that protect and empower migrants for development. The Director General of IOM, William Lacy Swing, speaking on behalf of the Global Migration Group, expressed hope for a continuing and strengthening collaboration with the Global Forum, making full use of the respective areas of expertise of member agencies of the Group and operating within their respective mandates, while at the same time promoting coordination of their responses to the needs of the Forum.

35. For lack of time, the general debate could only accommodate the interventions of Bangladesh, El Salvador and France. Bangladesh proposed that labour placement fees, if they are to be paid at all, should have a ceiling rate of one month's salary in order to prevent exploitation of migrant workers and to limit their pre-departure debts. Bangladesh also suggested that countries of origin and destination develop mechanisms to make the contracts of migrant workers fair, transparent and enforceable, urging them to set realistic minimum wages for all combinations of skill and experience. El Salvador underscored the need for open public policies and adjusting foreign policy to address migrants' concerns. The purpose of the newly established Vice-Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Salvadorans Living Abroad was to integrate Salvadorans abroad with their home country and to protect and empower them wherever they were. France, as current President of the European Union, announced the recent adoption of the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum,

which gives the highest political commitment to facilitating migrant remittances, strengthening the role of the diaspora as actors in development and encouraging the circulation of competencies while limiting the negative impact of brain drain. Other delegations, shortlisted for the general debate,[9] were requested to submit their respective proposed interventions, copies of which are posted on the website of the Manila Forum.[10]

Round-table sessions

A. Round table 1: Migration, development and human rights

(Coordinator: Ms. Estrella Lajom Roman)

36. Round table 1 centred on a discussion of the condition of migrants and their families, and showed how the protection and empowerment of migrants could strengthen their personal development and the development of their countries of origin and destination. Migrants are best able to contribute to development in both the countries of origin and host countries when they are protected and empowered socially, economically and in terms of their basic human rights.

37. Countries along the migration continuum — origin, transit, and destination — share a common obligation and responsibility to ensure that the rights of migrants are respected. They also need to provide an enabling environment that will help migrants optimize the potential gains of crossing borders. Such enabling policy environments can only be fostered if Governments approach migration in a holistic manner and engage multisectoral and non-traditional stakeholders, including the private sector and diaspora communities.

Round table 1.1: Protecting the rights of migrants — a shared responsibility

(Co-chairs: Philippines and United Arab Emirates)

38. Round table 1.1 focused on the rights of migrants and what countries have been doing to protect these rights. The following areas were tackled in the session:

(a) Ratification and implementation of the 1990 United Nations Convention and relevant ILO conventions;

(b) Need to devise mechanisms that would improve rates of ratification and implementation of the 1990 United Nations Convention and look at complementary approaches in applying the principles of international treaties in practical and concrete ways;

(c) Need for political will in order to translate the concept of "shared responsibility" into tangible policies and programmes on protecting migrants' rights;

(d) The role of the Global Forum on Migration and Development in facilitating an exchange of good programmes and policies in deepening dialogue and cooperation among Governments and in promoting a sense of shared responsibility among various stakeholders;

[9] Australia, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Ecuador, Germany, China, Republic of Korea, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Norway, India, Malaysia and the European Commission.

[10] See http://government.gfmd2008.org/.

(e) The continuing need for international cooperation that will enhance and ensure protection, particularly regarding international organizations like the United Nations and its family of agencies, including ILO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and IOM.

Main observations and findings

39. The panel presentation brought to light many good practices of host and origin countries in protecting migrants' rights.

40. The comprehensive approach of the Philippines is a model of protection supported by legal and institutional mechanisms that look after migrants' interests at every stage of the "life-cycle" of migration, that is, before departure, on-site and return and reintegration. Managing labour migration for over thirty (30) years has taught the Philippines the key elements of effective protection: engagement of bilateral, regional and multilateral partners, a domestic consultative decision-making process that involves migrants and their families and a system of regulation, protection, reintegration and support, that involves the private sector.

41. As a country of destination with unique demographic characteristics (90 per cent migrant workforce), the United Arab Emirates has taken the initiative to deepen dialogue and cooperation with Asian countries of origin as well as to upgrade its legal and policy framework to integrate a human rights-based approach to managing labour mobility. As a direct result of the Colombo Process and Abu Dhabi dialogue, the United Arab Emirates, the Philippines and India have embarked on a pilot project to improve their practices and increase their cooperation in the administration of the employment cycle of Indian and Filipino contract workers in the United Arab Emirates. At the Manila Forum, the United Arab Emirates actively participated in promoting the concept of shared responsibility and shared interest in protecting migrants' rights.

42. Ecuador called for the right of migrants not only to legal migration but also to voluntary return. The Ecuadorian Government issues a universal passport as a symbol of the aspiration of every person to travel anywhere in the world. Norway identified key elements of effective protection, including implementation of human rights standards and sharing of responsibility in ensuring decent work.

43. In the general discussions, delegates were challenged by two questions: (a) Do you agree or disagree that there is a connection between protection of human rights and the ability of migrants to contribute to development? (b) Do you know of examples of cooperation between countries of origin and destination?

Connection between protection and development

44. Generally, there was consensus that migrants' rights must be protected, not only because protected migrants contribute more to economic development, but because it is their basic human right. Protecting the rights of migrants is not only the right thing to do, but also the smart thing to do. Protecting the rights of migrants allows them to make a better contribution to development in both origin and destination countries and to live better and fuller lives for themselves and their families.

45. People are the country's biggest national asset. Economic development cannot occur without human development, that is, without human beings who are healthy,

educated, employed and able to care for their families. In this regard, the need to protect the rights of women migrant workers, child migrants and migrants in irregular situations was emphasized.

46. One delegate underlined the importance of ensuring that the rights and labour standards of migrants, including refugees, are upheld. Refugees can become agents of development if they are provided with opportunities to make use of their skills and productive capabilities while living in a country of asylum.

47. Migrants are covered by specific international conventions, many of them from ILO, that focus on terms and conditions of work, access to host country services such as housing, family reunification and redress of grievances. But while many of these conventions have already come into force, their application in practice remains an issue and is, in part, a function of ratification by both origin and host countries.

48. Thus, delegates of countries that are party to the 1990 International Convention and relevant ILO conventions echoed the call for ratification of these instruments. Others gave their views on the need to devise mechanisms to improve rates of ratification and implementation of the 1990 Convention. Many called for the continued forging of bilateral and other agreements where no binding protocols exist and the examination of complementary approaches in applying the principles of international treaties in practical and concrete ways. Actual protection in practice is the critical measure.

Shared responsibility

49. Protecting the rights of migrants is a shared responsibility of Governments of origin and host countries, as well as civil society stakeholders and the private sector. Enhanced dialogue, cooperation and genuine partnership between these actors is necessary for more effective protection of migrants' rights, while recognizing the different, yet complementary, roles of each of these sectors. Close cooperation is needed to ensure that migration happens by choice and not out of necessity.

50. Political will needs to be exercised in both origin and destination countries to make shared responsibility operational in terms of tangible policies and programmes on protecting migrants' rights, although non-government actors from civil society and the private sector also play an important role.

51. Some delegates emphasized the importance of having a skills-based work permit system rather than a sponsorship-based system so that migrants' rights are protected even if the sponsor terminates the contract. Others suggested the establishment of grievance mechanisms in host countries. Capacity-building through twinning projects between origin, transit and host countries is also important.

52. Domestic policy interests need to be considered. In a democratic society, we need to balance competing interests especially in situations where the numbers of migrants impact on the basic public service delivery systems.

Good practices of shared responsibility

53. A number of good practices were mentioned during the general discussions, such as: the Quito Declaration of 2008,[11] which has served as the basis of the work of the South American States in 2008; the Montevideo Declaration on Migration, Development and Human Rights of Migrants adopted by 11 Latin American countries in 2008 on proactive approaches to protection of migrants' rights;[12] the Abu Dhabi Declaration of 2008 establishing four partnerships for development between countries of origin and host countries in Asia, and the resulting United Arab Emirates/India/Philippines pilot projects; and the European Union cooperation with Moldova and Cape Verde, which includes readmission arrangements, capacity-building, facilitation of entry for third country nationals and limited residence titles.

54. Chile has a national migration policy that protects the rights of Peruvians in the country. By working with neighbouring countries on joint consular assistance, Chile has regularized 60,000 undocumented migrants, who were also given access to justice and health. To replicate this good practice, it was proposed that countries promote a culture of reception of migrants.

55. Portugal authored a resolution at the sixty-first World Health Assembly in May 2008 on the "health of migrants", which calls for a coordinated approach at international level among competent agencies and draws attention to the need to promote migrant health at the national level to help the integration and social development of migrants.

56. France proposed the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, recently adopted by the European Council, which gives the highest political commitment of the European Union and its member States to a common policy on immigration matters vis-à-vis citizens of the States members of the Union as well as of non-member countries.

57. Other delegates underscored the important role that the Forum plays in promoting the protection of migrants' rights. While there may seem to be no discernible singular global protection regime for migrants to date, it is the duty of the international community and the Forum to promote an agreeable global system of protection based on sharing of actual experiences and lessons learned. The Forum is about Governments informing other Governments of what they are doing and how they are doing it in cooperation with other countries, international organizations and other actors.

[11] The Quito Declaration was adopted in 2008 at the first Andean Forum on Migrations (4-5 September 2008).

[12] The Montevideo Declaration on Migration, Development and Human Rights of Migrants was adopted on 19 September 2008 at the eighth South American Conference on Migration.

Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Set up a working group on protecting and empowering migrants for development, which could conduct a study on the actual links between protection for migrants and their capacity to contribute to development.

2. Develop a compendium of best practices at national, regional and international levels on protecting migrants, which may be replicated and monitored on a continuing basis.

3. Continue forging bilateral and other agreements where no binding protocols exist to ensure protection in practice.

4. Undertake capacity-building in both origin and host countries to ensure the welfare and protection of migrants through relevant institutions, structures and mechanisms.

5. Monitor and evaluate the outcomes/proposals and recommendations of the Global Forums on Migration and Development.

6. Explore closer linkages with the United Nations human rights system.

Round table 1.2: Empowering migrants and the diaspora to contribute to development

(Co-chairs: Belgium and El Salvador)

58. Round table 1.2 discussed the three tracks by which migrants and diaspora could contribute to development and the challenges for Governments in providing the necessary enabling environment to empower migrants to become agents of development, including:

(a) Facilitating diaspora engagement in development activities;

(b) Leveraging the voluntary contributions that remittances can make to development;

(c) Provide migrants in the diaspora with investment opportunities for development.

59. The discussion drew links with round table 1.1 on protecting the rights of migrants abroad and, in part, on the work and outcomes of the Brussels Forum on diaspora resources for development. It identified some effective practices for migration and development policymakers in countries of origin and host countries and the policy environments that have made these work.

Main observations and findings

60. Migrants and diaspora contribute to positive development in both host and home countries through remittances, investment, knowledge transfer, technology transfer, sharing of ideas, creation and expansion of networks and the establishment of business partnerships.

61. To maximize the use of the resources they bring or send home, migrants need a conducive policy environment, the key elements of which include strong reliable domestic institutions in countries of origin, secure legal status for migrants and incentives and tools in origin and host countries that encourage migrants to contribute to development. Likewise, partnership between origin and host countries is needed to facilitate the diaspora's financial, technological, and social contributions in both countries.

62. In Ghana, members of the diaspora who were previously regarded with suspicion have been redefined as "angels of development" in the last 20 years, a marked change in attitude towards the diaspora's potential to contribute to development. However, the conditions for realizing this potential are not simple. Economic and political reforms at home and in host countries need to be combined with active recognition of the roles of the diaspora and returnees. Government actions to foster diaspora engagement in development may include setting up coordinating structures, conducting skills audits, providing incentives through domestic policies, building on the existing capacity and role of migrant organizations such as home town associations, improving research and data and developing residency rules that facilitate movement and allow migrants and diaspora to serve as bridges between home and host country development efforts.

63. In El Salvador, the Vice-Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Salvadorans Abroad recently conducted studies with the Central Bank and two major universities, which found that Salvadorans abroad have a growing interest in investment opportunities in their home country, even as they continue to send remittances. The studies showed the importance of property investments and pointed to the need to create migrant-friendly financial instruments and services to facilitate and increase savings and investment, such as mutual funds, investment funds, special savings accounts, insurances and other instruments.

64. Like protection, empowering migrants and the diaspora to contribute to development is a function of all actors in the migration process: States (origin and destination), workers, employers, intermediaries, civil society and the international community. Partnerships and cooperation among these varied stakeholders are essential.

65. A number of delegates urged Governments to promote the exercise of political rights of migrants by allowing them to vote and hold dual citizenship so as to ensure continued connection to the home country. Some presented the option of issuing diaspora bonds to tap into the wealth of nationals abroad. Others recommended that Governments establish a standard lexicon or dictionary of terms that will cover the migration process in order to promote commonality of understanding. For example, how is a diaspora truly defined: is it a biological link or an emotional and patriotic link?

Good practices in empowering migrants for development

66. Various country programmes have demonstrated good practices in terms of facilitating diaspora contributions to development. Germany's recent policy to open a larger number of legal migration channels is complemented by incentives and tools to help the diaspora invest in their countries of origin. For example, Germany provides a grant line for investment in home countries, a web page to identify safe and economical means to transfer remittances and a returnee programme that

includes financial assistance and livelihood opportunities at home. Another facility provides finance for enterprise development to returnees.

67. Norway has launched a pilot programme in Pakistan to encourage public-private partnership by matching diaspora contributions to development with an equivalent sum of official development assistance (ODA). The project also promotes capacity-building of diaspora organizations in development projects so that they can compete for ODA funds. The Immigrant Council in Oslo is a model of diaspora empowerment and engagement, which facilitates communication between immigrants and the host society and gives the immigrants a voice in local affairs. Diaspora communities are represented on the Council, thus giving them leverage and ensuring that "someone speaks for the diaspora" in policymaking.

68. France has supported a recent survey conducted by the African Development Bank on remittances by migrants between France and Morocco, Senegal, Mali and the Comoros. The survey aimed to establish an inventory of financial flows, identify the mechanisms that govern the remittance market and determine the formal and informal channels used to remit. The co-development savings account, introduced in 2006, enables a migrant to save up to 50,000 euros (€) and to benefit from a tax deduction as soon as these savings are invested in economic development projects in the home country. The tax deduction can amount to 25 per cent of the net global income of the tax household. Nationals of some 50 countries are eligible for this account.

69. The United Kingdom actively engages the diaspora in the development of poverty-reduction strategies; helps inform diaspora through websites about the comparative costs of remittances (sendmoneyhome.org), and promotes diaspora volunteerism. The United Kingdom is also looking at technological devices (e.g. mobile phones) to reduce the costs of sending remittances home, and has established remittance partnerships with Nigeria, Ghana and Bangladesh. It has developed programmes to support recovery in post-conflict countries, for example by funding diaspora members to fill senior positions in newly re-established Governments. Switzerland has arrangements with 40 countries on portability of social benefits, which cover 90 per cent of the immigrants in Switzerland.

70. From the country of origin perspective, the Philippines national reintegration centre provides the diaspora with education and training on entrepreneurship as well as language instruction, skills upgrading and family circles or support groups. The Comoros has a system for inviting diaspora members back to the country for 1 to 3 months, which has worked well. Chile maintains a registry of nationals abroad in cooperation with host countries. Israel has a "birthright" programme that allows diaspora youth to connect with Israeli Jewish culture and language.

71. With 12 million Mexicans born in the United States, Mexico sees a greater long-term potential for development through the networks of diaspora talents abroad than through remittances. Mexico is thus helping its emigrants to integrate in the United States. Portugal also emphasized the "virtuous cycle" between integration in the host country and development contributions in the country of origin.

72. Like other origin countries seeking to engage the diaspora more intensely, Mali has set up a social and cultural council for Malians abroad. Mali's co-development agreement with France also includes organizing visits to Mali of

young people of Malian origin and twinning villages in Mali with communities in France.

73. India, with some 20 million of its nationals abroad, believes that expatriate investments have been the drivers of 17 industries at home. It ascribes its success in attracting investments (rather than just remittances for consumption) to its reliable domestic institutions as well as the fact that most Indians abroad enjoy secure legal status in host countries.

74. Migration for Development in Africa, an IOM capacity-building programme has employed thousands of people through the creation of small and medium enterprises and agricultural cooperative projects. These programmes have been launched by Italy with Senegal and Ghana. Belgium conducted an assessment study of the programmes in the Great Lakes region and found that medical doctors, nurses, farmers and teachers belonging to the Central African diaspora living and working in Belgium return to their home countries for a limited amount of time to participate in designing development policies in the field of health, education and agriculture. They help strengthen the government institutions in their home countries.

75. Networking with the diaspora is a common strategy of countries of origin to maintain links and to engage them in development-oriented programmes. Jamaica organizes an annual gathering of Jamaican diaspora groups in the country. The President of Chile meets with communities abroad whenever she travels to encourage the involvement of diaspora. Chile has an inter-ministerial committee that keeps track of the diaspora's engagement in promoting human rights, social agendas, education and aid to development. Some delegates also proposed greater exploration of "virtual return" of diaspora through the use of new technologies.

76. Alongside the good practices, some needs were also identified: Comoros, for example, has 30 per cent of its population abroad, with high remittance returns to the banks. But the remittances are not used productively, because people have no training in money management or investment. Systematic investment in the second generation of emigrants helps overcome low educational attainment, which has limited their contribution to Comoros. In Algeria, the challenge is to channel remittances towards productive development-oriented projects that would prevent increased migration. Switzerland sees the need to raise awareness in the financial sector of immigrants' needs and business potential. Many remittances still flow through informal channels because migrants do not understand how to access financial services. Senegal is looking at the need to create "banks" of projects which could be supported by diaspora groups.

77. The World Bank reports that, since only 3 per cent of the world's population migrates, migrants are hardly able to drive development. The international agenda on migration and development should be to tap the wealth of diasporas, not just their incomes. One way of doing this is by issuing diaspora bonds at "patriotic" discounts, such as Israel and India have done successfully (admittedly under special political circumstances). Since those in the diaspora have local currency needs, they do not demand as high an exchange rate risk premium as other investors. While diaspora bonds may be promising, Governments called for more diversified financial and networking tools in order to channel family remittances into community activities. Networking and twinning arrangements between diaspora and home communities may well be effective tools for this purpose.

78. Delegates encouraged the Global Forum on Migration and Development to support and promote specific, concrete projects for diaspora participation, especially during this time of global financial crisis, which may result in unemployment of skilled immigrants whose expertise is needed in their home countries.

79. Given the mutual benefits of migration and diaspora activities, a number of countries of origin see a shared responsibility between origin and host country in empowering diaspora and their resources for development. One country of origin has challenged the World Bank to do a study on the balance of costs and benefits of migration for countries of origin and host countries.

Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Prepare a catalogue of good practices in joint arrangements to support and empower migrants and diaspora in their contributions to development.

2. Establish a standard lexicon or dictionary of terms that will cover the migration process, to promote greater commonality of understanding.

3. Consider issuing diaspora bonds to tap diaspora wealth for development.

4. Create "banks" of projects that could be supported by diaspora groups.

5. Support programmes such as the Global Remittance Working Group of the Group of Eight and the Africa Remittances Institute.

6. Encourage measures to promote the exercise of political rights and political participation, such as overseas voting and dual citizenship, to promote continued connection to the home country.

7. Respect human dignity and fundamental rights, regardless of the residence status of migrants and diaspora members.

B. Round table 2: Secure, regular migration can achieve stronger development impact

(Coordinator: Dr. Irena Omelaniuk)

80. Round table 2 was intended to complement the discussions of round table 1 on protecting and empowering migrants by addressing the assumption that regulated migration programmes provide the best frameworks for such protection and empowerment. The two round table sessions explored ways to foster regular migration programmes that generate income benefits to migrants and a sustainable labour supply for both the origin and host countries, while taking action against irregular migration that can disempower migrants and reduce their potential gains for development.

81. Good practices were offered, particularly in taking a comprehensive approach to managing migration. There was a specific focus on temporary labour mobility and the criminal forms of smuggling and trafficking that can flourish where regulation is weak and labour market policies contradict migration policies. Capacity-building was another key factor emphasized to develop credible partnerships, particularly in regional settings.

Round table 2.1: Fostering more opportunities for regular migration

(Co-chairs: Bangladesh and Canada)

82. At round table 2.1, practical ways to foster more opportunities for temporary foreign worker programmes that optimize benefits for migrant workers, employers, source countries and host countries were examined. A working paper outlined some basic features of managed temporary foreign worker programmes and the Chair identified some policy questions that Governments and other stakeholders need to address: in particular how migrants can access information about regular migration and how Governments can actually reach migrants.

83. The panel discussion comprised two parts: reports on four follow-up projects implemented or pursued following the Brussels Forum in 2007; and a discussion of the Chairs' working paper on basic elements of a workable temporary labour migration programme.

84. The follow-up projects included: a workshop on circular migration held by Mauritius and the European Commission in Mauritius in September 2008; a compendium of good practices in bilateral temporary labour arrangements prepared by Morocco and Spain (with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), IOM and ILO); an experts' workshop on the compendium in Madrid in October 2008; and the first stages of a study on engaging the private sector in lowering the costs of migration for migrants and their families.

Main observations and findings

85. Governments agreed that migration policies, be they for temporary or longer-term migration, need to be comprehensive, coherent and transparent, both in terms of their goals and by including all relevant government agencies. They should take into account the interests, inter alia, of employers, migrants and civil society. In other words, there needs to be institutional coherence, where all relevant actors know what their roles are and how they relate to the roles of others. A number of countries pointed out that comprehensive labour migration policies could also help avoid brain drain.

86. Following on from the discussions at the Brussels Forum on bilateral and circular migration, Mauritius and other Governments reported that they had already embarked upon bilateral agreements for circular migration. Bilateral arrangements between Spain and Morocco are featured as good practices in the Compendium on Good Practice Policy Elements in Bilateral Temporary Labour Arrangements compiled by OSCE, IOM and ILO after the Brussels Forum. These show how, together, Governments can devise programmes that are accessible, flexible and meet the needs of all concerned. They include mutually agreeable terms for admission, work abroad and return or repeat migration.

87. Effective matching of workers and skills to labour market needs is crucial to ensure that migration programmes offer more opportunities to migrate in regular ways, particularly for lower skilled migrants. Sweden is undertaking labour migration reform, which will be based on employer requests for foreigners that cannot be filled by local workers. Similar to the traditional immigration countries, Australia, Canada and the United States, Sweden's new work permit system would allow for both temporary and permanent immigration, according to labour demands and the migrants' own livelihood needs. Norway is looking at the possibility of offering temporary work opportunities to low skilled employees from developing countries in connection with development projects back home. The seasonal labour migration programmes between Morocco and Spain are based on careful selection and placement of contract workers to meet labour needs of both countries.

88. Countries of origin and their labour market needs were considered, for example, in the context of avoiding brain drain. Mauritius' circular migration pilots with countries like France help meet labour needs in both countries, but also assure migrants' reintegration into the Mauritian job market by combining pre-departure cross-sectoral job training with upgrading of skills and accumulation of capital abroad. The Philippines, with more than 30 current agreements with host countries, prepares its labour emigrants for reintegration before departure, retrains them overseas and builds foreign employer support for human resource development programmes back home into its agreements. The European Commission calls for the engagement of employers, unions and civil society in migration management to better match migration with labour needs.

89. Circular migration was seen as central to the migration-development debate. It challenges the traditional concepts of temporary bilateral labour migration by linking migration planning to labour market and development planning at both the origin and host country ends of the process. It potentially creates a tension between immigration policies of destination countries and the development aspirations of source countries.

90. These tensions can be resolved by mutual agreement and commitment between countries. Migrants must be given the opportunity to accumulate relevant new skills in the host country, and also to use them productively upon return if they are to contribute to development.

91. The temporary labour migration programmes of France, Spain and Portugal are based on legislation that allows more circular movement. The programmes between Morocco and Spain, which prepare and train the migrants for voluntary return and economic reintegration, result in a migrant return rate of some 95 per cent. The new pilot circular migration programme between Mauritius and France offers lower skilled workers incentives both to go abroad and return to greater work and business opportunities at home. Sweden, which in 2008 chaired a workshop on circular migration,[13] is introducing a flexible regime to permit short- and long-term entry and re-entry of foreign workers and is looking at repatriation grants, portability of pensions, dual citizenship and simplified application procedures to foster more circularity of migration. Argentina advocates an open-door policy for temporary foreign workers and allows for longer-term stay and citizenship after two years.

[13] The workshop was held by the Intergovernmental Consultations on Migration, Asylum and Refugees, Geneva, 9-10 April 2008.

92. Increased opportunities for legal migration also have potentially negative effects, however, such as brain drain and remittance dependency. Smart, flexible policies involving all stakeholders, Governments, the private sector, migrants and civil society, are needed in order to avoid or mitigate these. Mauritius sees comprehensive migration policies as the first ingredient of any successful circular migration programme. It has also set up a multi-sectoral empowerment programme to better manage and encourage the economic reintegration of its migrant workers.

93. A number of developing countries, both receiving and sending migrants, called for more universal temporary and circular labour migration programmes, along the lines advocated by Sweden, in preference to country-specific preferential circular migration agreements.

94. Governments generally wanted to know more about how labour migration policies can best be designed to contribute to development in origin and host countries. Temporary and circular migration are not the only solution to development challenges but, where managed properly, they have an enormous potential to contribute to development. Temporary migration is often a livelihood strategy by migrants (the old paradigm of permanent settlement does not always apply). The more accessible and flexible migration programmes are, the more beneficial they may be for the migrants and their families. Policymakers need to review the potential barriers and facilitators for mobility and to develop more enabling legislation for global mobility.

95. For example, a number of States mentioned that the time limits for temporary labour migration may be too short for migrants to save enough and not resort to overstaying. Procedures should be simpler and less bureaucratic, allowing for multiple entry and changes of status and employers in the host country. A number of host countries allow temporary migrant workers to leave the country for short periods without forfeiting their temporary residence status. Sweden permits absences of up to 12 months without loss of residence status. Other enabling measures and incentives to empower migrants as agents of their own development include:

(a) Lower the costs of migration (through cheap loans, subsidized until banks learn the risks; or no fees); repatriation grants;

(b) Access to social security; portability of pensions; refund of social security payments; recognition of the rights of migrants and their families;

(c) Dual citizenship;

(d) Inclusion of civil society and the business sector in preventing exploitation of workers;

(e) Bilateral and multilateral agreements and dialogues;

(f) Equal employment opportunities for migrants;

(g) Mutual recognition of skills/qualifications.

96. For greater policy coherence, these measures and incentives should be accompanied by empowering measures such as reducing the cost of remittances and enhancing investment and business start-up capacities of migrants and their families.

97. Delegates saw a need to further explore and consider the rights of migrants engaged in circular migration or temporary labour migration programmes. Seasonal migrants, for example, often do not have full access to social security or pension funds. More needs to be known about the impacts of reduced migrant rights in the host country on the well-being of children and families left behind in the country of origin. The Global Forum on Migration and Development should encourage comprehensive legal frameworks in origin and host countries for the protection of migrant rights and to promote cooperation between countries in this respect. Civil society organizations gave some clear messages about addressing the social costs of migration through policies and measures on: family reunification, reintegration, security fund/retirement packages, and information packages for migrants and their families.

98. Public information programmes, and facilities to disseminate information and training, such as migrant information (or resource) centres, were an effective way for people to better avail themselves of the legal opportunities and rights. The Chair discussed the role that Governments and official information programmes can play in a world where informal, Internet-based information outlets abound. He posed the questions: What does a potential migrant worker need to know, and how does s/he access it? How can Governments best reach migrants and provide them information that may lead to safe, productive migration choices?

99. Web portals for persons seeking work abroad or information on how to remit their earnings had been set up in some countries, and these could be adapted in other countries. Colombia has a portal called www.colombianetworks with information for Colombians on service provision, consular services and diaspora contacts abroad, which has some 15,000 users. The Sri Lankan Government posts all information about job opportunities, salaries, recruitment agencies, etc. on its website, and regulates the signing of job agreements. Information centres are being established by the European Union and the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries in countries such as Mali, and their usefulness in fostering more regular migration needed to be assessed for future meetings of the Forum.

100. Governments saw a clear need for capacity-building, particularly in countries of origin seeking to use migration as a means of expanding labour market opportunities. Drawing from the Moroccan-Spanish programme, Spain believes that sustainable management of migration flows requires a strengthening of capacities of migration administration in the countries of origin. This extends also to strengthening pre-departure information/orientation and setting up migrant information centres. The European Union has recently launched: (a) a migration information centre in Mali to provide pre-departure information about legal opportunities and rights of migrants and how to manage remittances; and (b) a mobility partnership with Moldova to help set up databases, manage labour supply to local and overseas markets and integrate migrants.

101. Finally, there was a repeated call for a compilation of best practices in how to set up the structures to strengthen opportunities for regular migration and reduce irregular migration. Governments were reminded of the Compendium of Good Practice Policies on Bilateral Temporary Labour Arrangements prepared for the Governments of Spain and Morocco by OSCE, IOM and ILO, and the training handbook "Essentials of Migration Management" developed by IOM, which were both available on the Forum's website. The question was how to keep the

Compendium a live process, that is, how to continue updating and expanding it to address evolving concerns and practices of governments.

Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Undertake assessments of some pilot circular migration schemes (e.g. Mauritius-France) to evaluate and highlight best practices and to enrich the Compendium of Good Practice Policies on Bilateral Temporary Labour Arrangements.

2. Expand and update the Compendium and include contact information on persons in countries with experience in these types of programmes.

3. Complete the project begun in 2007 to assess how to lower the costs of migration through greater involvement of banks and financial institutions.

4. Compile information for all governments on available websites and other information vehicles regarding jobs abroad and/or available supply of labour that can facilitate regular labour migration.

5. Explore how international and other organizations inform migrants and assess how migrant information centres (e.g. in Mali) are working to achieve better informed migration.

Round table 2.2: Managing migration and minimizing the impacts of irregular migration

(Co-chairs: Australia and Thailand)

102. At round table 2.2 there was a discussion of the links between irregular migration and development and how unregulated forms of migration can weaken personal and public security and the potential flow-on gains for development. The chairs and panellists gave examples of effective, comprehensive practices already in place in countries across diverse regions: Australia, the Czech Republic, Greece, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Thailand and the United Kingdom. They considered areas for further work to fill the knowledge gaps, particularly relating to the link between irregular migration and development. There was a special focus on trafficking, which offered some important models of comprehensive and cooperative policies.

Main observations and findings

103. There is a strong conviction, and some evidence, that irregular migration increases personal risks and reduces developmental gains. When migrants find themselves in irregular status, particularly through the criminal actions of migrant smugglers and traffickers in human beings, or the exploitative behaviour of recruiters or employers, they are at high personal risk. For example, they have less access to social welfare and medical attention, or to formal banking and other financial systems, and little access to grievance mechanisms in case of exploitation

or abuse. Finally, migrants can lose all the economic or social benefits they had hoped to accrue for themselves, their families and communities.

104. Exploitation, abuse, reduced income and other negative side effects of smuggling, trafficking and illegal recruitment can reduce the welfare of the migrants and their capacity to remit earnings or transfer other kinds of benefits back home. Such disempowerment of migrants also has negative consequences for the country of origin and the host country, and the strategic relations between them, as well as for the credibility of migration. This, in turn, can turn public opinion against migrants and negatively influence migration policies.

105. Governments agreed that enforcement policies alone have failed to prevent or solve irregular migration. Countries like Australia, the Czech Republic, New Zealand, Thailand and the United Kingdom, have found that a comprehensive approach, which balances more effective admission arrangements to match workers with real jobs, enforcement against illicit forms of migration, and capacity-building and international cooperation, can bring benefits for all concerned. A comprehensive package approach includes labour migration programmes coupled with employer sanctions, criminalization of people smuggling and trafficking, information campaigns, capacity-building and international cooperation, particularly at bilateral and regional levels.

106. It was noted that most countries — both emigration and immigration — already have systems in place to regulate the movement of people. Some of these intentionally or unintentionally aim at maximizing the benefits of migration for migrants, their families and their countries. The models differ from country to country, in accordance with different needs and capacities, different stages of development and of management of migration. Diverse geographical situations, ranging from the long green borders between South Africa and its neighbours to the expansive stretches of sea between Northern Africa and Southern Europe, influence policies in different ways.

107. While there may be no standard or universal solutions, there are some essential, common elements of good practice to guide new policies and programmes. The United Kingdom is seeking to balance stricter e-border operations and penalties against employers hiring unauthorized foreign workers with a more flexible, transparent points-based admissions system and voluntary return and reintegration options for irregular migrants. The United Kingdom is also exploring the linkages between labour market needs and migration and monitoring the impacts of its points-based immigration programme on developing countries, to report to the Forum in 2009. The Czech Republic works with partner countries like Georgia to combine labour market planning, information to migrants, incentives to return and support for reintegration in a comprehensive approach to fostering regular migration and reducing irregular migration.

108. Following new thinking within the European Union on linked-up approaches to migration and development, the dialogues between Europe and Africa or the West Mediterranean countries are promoting partnerships between origin and host countries that foster regular migration, reduce irregular migration and support development back home. France, in the past two years, has introduced new migration legislation and policy and set up a Ministry of Migration, Integration and Development to better link these policy areas. France has six co-development

agreements with African countries that combine migration management with development projects.

109. Most countries have legislation and programmes in place to prevent, prosecute and protect against trafficking in human beings. Special institutional structures have been set up in Australia, Belarus, Greece, Egypt, Italy, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom to coordinate national counter-trafficking strategies. But few Governments connect their counter-trafficking policies with development initiatives, as does the United Kingdom, which links trafficking-prevention projects in developing countries of origin to its poverty reduction programmes. Few Governments allow victims of trafficking temporary residence with work rights as do Greece and Italy. Different policy approaches may also be needed today to respond more pre-emptively to the economic and labour dynamics of trafficking.

110. Delegates identified the following key elements of "good practice" policies to combat trafficking in persons:

(a) Incorporation of international treaties in national legislation, policy and practice;

(b) National action plans against trafficking in persons;

(c) A "whole-of-government" approach to coordinating the activities of all agencies involved in managing irregular migration;

(d) Public information campaigns;

(e) Closer management of the migration/employment nexus at origin and destination ends;

(f) Strong sanctions against employers, traffickers, smugglers and others, as a deterrence;

(g) Effective victim protection; giving particular regard to gender considerations, children and those fleeing persecution;

(h) More operational cooperation among authorities across affected countries;

(i) More systematic study of the economics and economic impacts of trafficking in persons.

111. Delegates repeatedly urged that efforts to combat irregular migration should not criminalize the migrant. In the MERCOSUR subregion, irregular migration had been reduced in recent years through a more open policy of residence and resettlement for nationals of the member countries. Immigrants are generally granted the same civil, social and economic rights as nationals. Mexico has a comprehensive programme to assist unaccompanied minors returned from the United States, and to reintegrate them into communities of origin in other countries. Thailand has introduced stricter penalties on traffickers, illegal networks and corrupt officials, but also has memorandums of understanding with neighbouring countries to register and regularize their irregular migrants. Thailand has also created farming projects along its borders with large migrant source countries, which are expected, over time, to generate revenue and income for the partner countries as well as job opportunities for the migrants.

112. As at round table 2.1, public awareness-raising campaigns were seen as effective tools of prevention of irregular migration, particularly smuggling and trafficking. Among the good practices are a West African musician/rapper who warns youth against the evils of irregular migration (compare the Ricky Martin campaign against trafficking in Latin America). In addition to pre-departure information, diplomatic channels were often used to disseminate information to migrants once abroad, as well as to home town and migrant associations. Training workshops and radio broadcasts in local languages can also work.

113. There was a call for more specialized services for migrants, such as offered by Morocco, the Philippines and others in the host countries. There was also a need for more web-portals for potential migrants, such as in Sri Lanka. The European Union and the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries were establishing facilities in Africa to inform, train and/or prepare migrants for work abroad (e.g. the Mali job centre). Governments also needed to talk more with non-governmental organizations and the private sector at the very outset of devising any new policy.

114. As at round table 2.1, capacity-building was seen as critical to ensuring viable intergovernmental cooperation in managing migration. Not all countries are as yet equipped and ready to take a comprehensive approach to managing migration. The lack of policies, institutions and implementation capacities has contributed in many countries to a higher incidence of irregular migration. Governments admit that even where there are comprehensive programmes and memorandums of understanding between partner/neighbouring countries, the cost of migrating legally may be higher than for irregular migration and the incentives too low to persuade migrants to migrate legally. Governments saw a need for better management of the issuance of passports, travel documents and entry/re-entry visas, all of which are frequently too costly for low income migrants from poorer countries.

115. Most examples of effective capacity-building partnerships are at the bilateral level, in addition to those with non-State expert agencies and within regional processes. The Czech Republic works with the Government of Georgia to strengthen information and overseas job referral services to potential migrants. The United Kingdom links training, awareness-raising and poverty reduction strategies in migrant source countries to its migration management. Australia supports a five-year regional project in Asia to strengthen specialist and law enforcement responses to trafficking in persons.

116. Regional and interregional cooperation may offer the best means of jointly building capacity to curb the harmful effects of people smuggling and trafficking and jointly reap the benefits of orderly migration. For example, the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Related Transnational Crime has demonstrated success in international cooperation, partly due to the freedom that members have to discuss difficult issues frankly and work towards solutions on matters of common interest and shared priority. It was recommended to implement an earlier Forum proposal and bring the collective experiences of regional consultative processes together at an interregional consultative process meeting in Asia in 2009, prior to the Athens Forum.

Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Conduct targeted research on costs-benefits and impacts of regular and irregular migration on development for developing countries with significant inward and outward migration flows.

2. Organize a meeting of heads of regional consultative processes, possibly in Bangkok, to share information on migration and development-related activities and achievements (see also round table 3.3).

3. Establish a systematic method of data collection and analysis of trafficking (based on the IOM counter-trafficking module database; and expand this to include, inter alia, the economic circumstances of the victims).

4. Explore what the discussions in the Forum and at the regional consultative processes can learn from each other about good practices between origin and host countries, including capacity-building and international cooperation to curb trafficking and smuggling of people. This would follow up on the outcomes of the Brussels Forum and link with the outcomes of round table 3.

117. Finally, there were two messages common to both round table 2.1 and round table 2.2 relevant to round table 3.1:

(a) Urgent need for information, for migrants and policymakers alike. This was a recurring theme, and pointed to the following areas for further attention:

(i) Information on migration flows (are flows becoming more temporary or circular quite naturally or by policy design?); demand and supply; impacts of temporary versus permanent, or high-skilled versus low-skilled migration on development; best practices to set up labour migration/circular migration programmes; and on temporary versus permanent migration as voluntary choices;

(ii) Migrants and the diaspora need information on temporary legal migration programmes, salary and working conditions, laws and regulations in destination countries, risks of irregular migration, how migrants can engage in development work and send remittances cheaply and effectively;

(b) The effects of the global financial crisis on regular and irregular migration, and its impacts on development: A number of delegates called for further discussion on this, but a cautionary note was also struck about overestimating the effect of the current crisis in migration terms. It was agreed that better linked-up labour market and migration planning is likely to help Governments make projections about migrants' situations in times of financial or economic strife. There is a need to study more deeply the effects of the financial crisis on migration in general and remittances in particular. The crisis brought to light the critical need for partnerships between origin and host countries to mitigate any negative impacts at either end.

C. Round table 3: Policy and institutional coherence and partnerships

(Coordinator: Dr. Ralph K. Jenny)

118. Round table 3 examined how policy and institutional coherence and partnerships can optimize the beneficial impact of migration on development, and vice versa, and how these can be strengthened at the national, regional and international levels among the diverse stakeholders in migration and development.

119. The logic underlying the three sessions that made up round table 3 may be summed up as follows: What do policymakers need to know in terms of data and evidence to develop coherent policies?; how can coherent policies, institutional arrangements and partnerships be developed and assessed at the national and international levels?; and how do regional and interregional processes and forums contribute to coherent policymaking in the field of migration and development?

120. Following the pattern established by the first meeting of the Forum in Brussels, the three sessions focused their discussions and findings on: (a) strengthening data and research tools; (b) achieving policy and institutional coherence; and (c) regional consultative processes, interregional consultative forums and regional organizations and economic integration processes. These issues of coherent governance, administration and cooperation in the two interlinked fields of migration and development directly underpin the topics and achievements of the other two round tables.

121. The round-table sessions also built on such follow-up activities to the Brussels Forum as the survey on policy and institutional coherence conducted by the Swedish Government and the data and research expert meeting hosted by Finland.

Round table 3.1: Strengthening data and research tools on migration and development

(Co-chairs: Argentina and Finland)

122. Following the debate on migration data at the Brussels Forum, round table 3.1 aimed at broadening the discussion by focusing more on the necessary tools and mechanisms to strengthen the collection of relevant and timely data and looking at the priority areas for more specific and policy-relevant research. All delegates reaffirmed the paramount importance of good data and research for better identification of the migration-development interplay and for good policymaking by Governments and other actors.

Main observations and findings

123. The two panellists pointed, inter alia, to the following areas: The need to focus research on poverty reduction through skill transfers to migrant origin countries, rather than remittances only; impact and causes of migration; transit migration; the problem of varying migration definitions and concepts; the relationship and cooperation between data collectors in Government and specialized non-governmental entities, including accessibility of data gathered by Governments; the absence, in some developing countries, of migration registries; the need for comparable data and same survey methodologies; in the context of the development impact on migration, more research on the relation between out-migration of labour and the flow of capital and technology; more in-depth research on the multiple benefits and negative aspects of

migration in both origin and host countries, and the longer-term advantages/disadvantages of regularizing migrants.

124. A representative of the International Centre for Migration Policy Development explained the outcomes of the expert seminar on data and research hosted by Finland, placing special emphasis on the recommendations resulting from this meeting, including the creation of a data and research expert group. The Center for Global Development reported on the work undertaken by the Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research, highlighting, inter alia, the need for better administrative data, reliance on existing survey results, building capacity for better data collection and dissemination and the inclusion of country of birth and citizenship in the national censuses.

125. The ensuing discussions focused on three broad questions: why better data and research is particularly important in the area of migration and development and what better working methods are needed; what the key priorities are in this area; and how the Forum process could help facilitate better data and research.

126. It was suggested that data collection methods should be standardized at the national level before proceeding with harmonization at regional and international levels. Research was needed on such issues as separation and reunification of families, gender and children and the impact of foreign exchange rates on the value of remittances. More effective exchange of information among relevant Government offices and with non-governmental actors would ensure that relevant information reaches policymakers in a timely way. Capacity-building was needed to equip border control bodies to collect more reliable data; and for research on the impact of climate change. Delegates supported the working paper proposal to create a working group on data and research, comprised of government experts and academia. A pilot project could develop a model on universal data collection and analysis.

127. Delegates recognized the need to focus on the link between the Millennium Development Goals, migration and poverty reduction strategies and the role of the diaspora in this context. More in-depth studies of South-South migration were needed, as well as assessments of the impact of migration on development, and vice versa. The following areas were identified for further study: capacity-building for better data collection; country experiences on return and reintegration programmes; better use of existing resources and researchers; making available all existing data; analysis of labour market developments and skills training; easier access to data from destination countries; an action agenda to make data accessible and reliable; the need to disaggregate OECD data by age, occupation and gender; the difficulty of measuring diaspora populations; inclusion of migration-relevant data in the 2010 round of censuses; and the European Union-Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries migration observatory.

Better data and research

128. Several reasons were given for the need to improve data and research on migration and development:

(a) Given the complexity of international migration, understanding its reality is a task of paramount importance, requiring sufficient time and effort to develop better, more timely data and undertake policy-relevant research. Combating myths through robust facts was also critical;

(b) There is a need to work towards a better understanding of the holistic nature of the migration-development and development-migration nexus, that is, a better understanding of how development may drive or deter migration and of how migration shapes development outcomes in origin, transit and destination countries;

(c) Given the opportunity that the Forum and other initiatives in this area present for developing better and more coherent policies, it is necessary to know what policies work, and what don't work in promoting development, and how policy-relevant information and evidence can support this;

(d) We also need to know quickly how the current global economic turmoil will shape migration flows and impacts.

What are the priorities?

129. While there are countless areas in which data and research could be improved, the round table identified the following priorities: (a) more robust, timely raw data on the scale and nature of migration flows; (b) better analysis of the policies, causes and impacts of migration; and (c) better assessments of the impacts of different policies.

130. Within these priorities, the round table identified as specific priorities: (a) clearer definitions of the terminology and concepts around migration; (b) greater comparability of data across countries; (c) making existing and new data and research outcomes more accessible to policymakers; and (d) fast availability of data given the current financial and economic crisis.

131. Areas that would require more attention in the coming years were: (a) how migration impacts children, gender relationships and families; (b) how migration affects progress towards the Millennium Development Goals; (c) the nature of South-South migration; and (d) how to make better use of the diaspora in promoting sustainable development in origin countries.

Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Set up a data and research working group to bring together Government experts from developing and developed countries, international agencies and academia to consider how to improve data and research. This would be an ad hoc group acting as a clearing house to keep abreast of relevant data and research initiatives, promote comparability and accessibility of existing activities, advise meetings of the Forum on the most relevant findings and recommendations and identify ways to take forward data and research-related conclusions from the meetings of the Forum. Several measures could be explored by the working group, including promoting regional cooperation on improving data and research and piloting a project to promote best practice on data collection and sharing.

2. Individual States should ensure that adequate and appropriate migration questions are included in all censuses of the 2010 round of national censuses, considering the important opportunity presented by the 2010 round to collect good migration data.

3. Pursue capacity-building efforts on data and research, recognizing the shared interest and necessity to improve technical capability in this area, yielding direct benefits for individual countries, including how countries could improve their input into their poverty reduction strategy papers, but also generally contribute to improving a shared understanding of migration and development and its impacts around the world.

Round table 3.2: Policy and institutional coherence

(Co-chairs: Indonesia and Switzerland)

132. Round table 3.2 addressed the critical question of how to achieve policy, programme and institutional coherence in the area of migration and development. It gave recognition to the fact that such coherence is crucial to maximizing the benefits of migration for development and to assessing the impacts of development on migration. Two main policy challenges had been identified in the working paper for the round table: how to move from rhetoric to implementing initiatives to increase policy and institutional coherence and how best to assess the impact of programmes and institutional arrangements.

133. The round table was also informed by the second survey on policy and institutional coherence undertaken by the Government of Sweden among a significant number of Governments, following the Swedish survey undertaken for the Brussels Forum in 2007. Also discussed were the many other policy areas that affect both migration and development, not least the financial and economic crisis that is likely to have a profound impact on development as well as on migration and the protection of migrants.

134. Given the multiple government agencies with responsibilities for migration and development, and the complexity of interlinkages between migration and development (and other policy areas, such as trade, health and welfare), coherence is essential but difficult to achieve. Without it, however, policies and institutional responses will continue to be ad hoc and uninformed.

Main observations and findings

135. Most delegates agreed that there was an urgent need for greater policy and institutional coherence within Governments, between Governments and non-State actors and between the many different forums working on migration and development.

Priority areas

136. A number of priority areas were identified both in the discussion and in reviews of poverty reduction strategies, national development plans and donor policies, where coherence was particularly lacking:

(a) Remittances, with a particular focus on reducing costs, strengthening financial institutions through which remittances could be transmitted, and strengthening financial literacy of senders and recipients of remittances; where Governments and the diaspora could work together more coherently;

(b) Working with the diaspora and with migrants abroad; delegates saw as comprehensive and effective Colombia's outreach programme to its diaspora through consulates, embassies and websites, an approach based on the notion that coherence at home attains coherence internationally;

(c) Return and reintegration of migrants in the context of (a) circular migration and coherence around pension portability; (b) coherence between regular and irregular migration policies (mutually reinforcing and beneficial, and not simply contradictory); and (c) greater international coherence on post-crisis reintegration of migrants and refugees;

(d) Involving migration policies in the development of poverty reduction strategy papers, national development plans and donor development programmes; and the capacity-building required to achieve this;

(e) Protection of migrants at all stages of migration, in both source and destination countries, with particular focus on: (a) information for migrants about their rights and responsibilities; (b) special needs of women and children; and (c) combating trafficking in persons;

(f) Legal mechanisms for migration, to reduce irregular migration and to offer greater policy coherence for admission of migrants. The particular focus was on youth, preferably through educational programmes that train them for jobs at home, when possible, and legal migration opportunities abroad;

(g) Improving data, particularly on the diaspora and migrant communities and their potential contributions to development of home and host countries.

Institutional coherence

137. Delegates identified a number of mechanisms to promote institutional coherence within Governments, including inter-ministerial task forces, national focal points, working groups and commissions. The newly created French Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Mutually Supportive Development, which brought together a wide range of migration, development and other relevant competencies under one umbrella within Government, was recognized as a most useful approach.

138. However, Governments also needed to provide sufficient human and financial resources to promote such structural coherence and to ensure comparability between resources allocated to irregular migration issues and those dedicated to facilitating regular migration.

139. Coherence also implied involving migration policies in the development of poverty reduction strategy papers, national development plans and donor development programmes; the capacity-building required to achieve this, and the inclusion of migrants in such planning processes.

140. Lastly, existing national, regional (regional consultative processes and other forums) and international (Global Forum on Migration and Development) mechanisms for policy dialogue and action needed to promote policy and institutional coherence.

141. The key challenge in moving forward was how to sustain and broaden the momentum of the Forum's discussion on this theme. Sweden's second survey

indicated that some 80 per cent of Governments recognized the importance of the migration-development nexus, but that only some 50 per cent had integrated this understanding into their national development plans.

142. Also, while there are many new institutional arrangements and initiatives, these have not yet been evaluated for their effectiveness in achieving coherent governance, or their impact on development. The Swedish survey itself was a useful tool, but it could include a question about how Governments were actually devising policies that fed into their poverty reduction strategy papers. It could also be broadened to cover more information that Governments were prepared to contribute. Such survey action should be repeated, although not necessarily each year, to give Governments more time to adjust their policies.

143. Capacity-building was repeatedly mentioned as critical for many Governments struggling with a lack of resources and means to achieve greater policy and institutional coherence. In response to what role the Forum could play in building the capacity of Governments, delegates indicated that the Forum already plays an important information-sharing role, but reaffirmed the need to move from words to action.

Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Policy and institutional coherence should stay firmly on the Forum's agenda in order to ensure continued focus and momentum.

2. The survey on policy and institutional coherence should be conducted again, perhaps every two years, and include open-ended questions to supplement the yes/no questions in the current survey.

3. Set up a Forum platform or working group on policy and institutional coherence, using the Forum's website to ensure ongoing exchange and stimulate the identification and dissemination of best practices in policy and institutional coherence. This would also ensure that the critical issue of policy and institutional coherence remains on the agenda of the Forum in the future.

4. The Forum could stimulate assessment and evaluation of the array of new policies and initiatives, including the integration of migration into poverty reduction strategy papers and donor development policies. The working paper recommends that the Forum bring experts together before the next meeting in Greece in order to discuss best research methodologies for evaluating the policies and programmes. A handbook was one possibility.

5. The national focal points for the Forum should be strengthened to enhance institutional coherence and to help Governments adopt new inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms.

Round table 3.3: Regional consultative processes, interregional consultative forums and regional organizations and economic integration processes at the interface of migration and development

(Co-chairs: Brazil and France)

144. Round table 3.3 looked at three forms of regional and interregional consultation and cooperation in the field of migration and development:

(a) Regional consultative processes on migration;

(b) Interregional consultative forums;

(c) Regional organizations and economic integration processes.

145. Pursuant to the outcomes and follow-up actions of the Brussels Forum, the round table explored ways of strengthening the role of regional consultative processes in enhancing the contribution of migration to development and encouraging closer links between regional consultative processes and regional economic integration processes and global processes such as the Forum. It addressed more recent interregional forums and conferences that grouped together countries of origin, transit and destination to find common solutions in the migration-development context. It also looked at regional and subregional organizations and economic integration processes that have recently added migration to their agendas, offering yet another venue for inter-State cooperation on migration.

146. The round table considered the extent to which these various processes are concretely affecting change in national policies and how their respective recommendations are implemented. It assessed, at the national level, whether Government positions taken in regional processes and forums are consistent and coherent with those taken in international forums, and vice versa, and whether there could be a mutually reinforcing role between the Forum and such regional activities.

Main observations and findings

147. Delegates saw regional and interregional consultation and cooperation processes as offering a useful means to inform and support the discussions of the Forum. Regional cooperation can usefully draw together neighbouring countries of origin, transit and destination in their efforts to promote coherent governance of migration within and across countries, and can enhance the contribution of migration to development.

148. Three principal forms of regional cooperation were explored through the presentation of case studies:

(a) Regional consultative processes on migration: informal, non-binding dialogue forums on migration that increasingly focus on migration and development. Their flexibility and focus on practical outcomes were seen as crucial to their success, and needed to be maintained. The Colombo Process and its spin-off, the Abu Dhabi dialogue, were presented;

(b) Interregional initiatives: formal, interregional conferences gathering origin, transit and destination countries in the context of specific migration flows, concerned with concrete solutions and partnerships on migration and development. The November 2008 Paris Euro-African Ministerial Conference on Migration and

Development, in follow-up to the 2006 Rabat Ministerial Conference, was presented as the most recent example of this interregional approach;

(c) Regional economic integration processes: the example of MERCOSUR was presented to highlight how regional integration processes focused on economic growth and development are increasingly integrating migration issues in their work.

149. Delegates agreed that regional activities have greatly strengthened policy approaches within regions, but that there was still a need to develop a framework for dialogue between regions, such as were being achieved by the Asia-European Meetings. It was suggested that a virtual group could exchange best practices on regional and interregional processes. The need to build trust among Governments was also emphasized. A delegate speaking on behalf of the South American community of nations presented the Montevideo recommendations of the eighth South American Conference on Migration, Development and Human Rights, highlighting the progress made in these areas in the subregion. The Forum was urged to give sufficient time and space for more in-depth exchange on regional activities.

150. One delegate called on the Forum to establish clear criteria for the participation of regional forums in its meetings. Other delegates saw a need to maintain the informality and outcome-oriented nature of regional processes, their ongoing role in capacity-building and the freedom of regional consultative processes to decide whether to integrate development considerations in their agendas. Nevertheless, the Forum was an important venue for the exchange of information on regional activities and the mutually reinforcing roles of regional activities and the Forum itself, as well as to help with implementation of understandings reached at the regional level. One delegate confirmed his Government's intention to sponsor a meeting involving all relevant regional consultative processes in the first half of 2009.

151. Many other delegates presented their concrete experiences in regional consultative processes, subregional bodies and integration processes and interregional initiatives and conferences, emphasizing the specificities of these regional activities. They also stressed the mutually reinforcing role of these regional efforts and the global debate within the Forum in achieving coherent policies on migration and development and better governance of migration.

152. The round table reaffirmed that there is a role for each of these types and levels of inter-State dialogue and cooperation. There is also a key role for bilateral cooperation, which often brings the most concrete results, targeted at specific situations. Each has its specificities, and hence there is value in a wider forum, such as the Forum, which offers the possibility of sharing regional experiences and providing "a political voice from the regions at the global level".

153. Governments also agreed that all such forums, regional, subregional and global, needed to be informed by basic principles, foremost among them respect for the rights of migrants.

154. The challenge was how to achieve coherence, how to get good information and how to take this forward in practice. Some Governments considered that regional consultative processes could develop virtual platforms for information sharing and exchange, and that the Forum could contribute to this by creating a platform for information exchange ("observatory") on regional forums dealing with migration

and development. The Forum's website could be a useful tool for such information exchange.

155. Several regional consultative processes, including the South American Conference on Migration and the League of Arab States, have organized themselves in preparation for the Forum, and in preparing their common approaches. They propose to do this on an annual basis.

156. Some delegates felt it was still premature to develop any formal linkage between the Forum and regional meetings. Such forums were successful because Governments considered them necessary, and because there was concrete interest and participation. However, the next meeting of the Forum in Greece could offer a good opportunity for regional forums to present their most recent achievements and to support information sharing and emerging synergies between regional and interregional activities and the Global Forum itself. Delegates concluded that the exchanges within the regional consultative processes continued to be important for the Forum.

Recommendations and possible follow-up actions

1. Hold a meeting of chairs and secretariats of regional consultative processes, possibly in Bangkok in the first half of 2009, to share experiences and lessons learned. The meeting would be sponsored by Australia and organized by IOM, and its results would be presented in Athens in 2009.

2. The Global Forum should continue acting as a venue for informal exchange among regional consultative processes, interregional forums and initiatives and regional integration processes, including by using the Forum's website for ongoing information exchange on the activities of such forums.

3. Consideration should be given to holding side events at the next meeting of the Forum in Greece for regional forums that wish to share their experiences.

D. Round table 4: Special session on the future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development

(Coordinator: Mr. Francois Fouinat)

157. Round table 4 was intended for heads of delegations to review the operating modalities for the Global Forum adopted in Brussels in line with the evolving needs of the Forum's process. It was chaired by Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development. Since its inception at the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development in New York in 2006, the Forum had established itself as an ongoing process to promote useful dialogue and exchange between Government policymakers in a constructive atmosphere.

158. The immediate future of the Forum seemed secure, thanks to the hosting offers by Greece, Argentina, Spain and Morocco. Nevertheless, the foundation of the Forum process still needs to be strengthened. The operating modalities adopted in Brussels have proven to be appropriate but, as agreed by the troika of Chairs and their supporting Steering Group, they should continue to be adjusted according to evolving needs of the process.

Main observations and findings

159. Based on an earlier assessment of needs by the Chair-in-Office, followed by a series of consultations with the Forum's Steering Group and the Friends of the Forum throughout 2008, the last Friends of the Forum meeting in September 2008 agreed to create a light support unit to assist future Chairs-in-Office with basic administrative matters. A majority of States members of the Friends of the Forum also agreed that a light support unit should be hosted by IOM in Geneva, following a selection process by the Chair, in consultation with the troika and the Steering Group. The support unit would be directed by, and report to, the Chair-in-Office. Progress on the establishment of the unit and the related negotiations with IOM were to be reported on in Manila by the Chair-in-Office.

160. Under-Secretary Conejos reported to the session that the memorandum of understanding governing the establishment of the support unit had been negotiated with IOM. The budget had been reduced to $355,000 and its staffing would comprise two positions: a Head of Unit (P-4) and an Administrative/Finance Assistant (G-5/6). Funding for the first year could be secured by making use of contributions from donor countries, including through the possible earmarking of unspent contributions.

161. Mr. Conejos also announced that, after consultation between the troika and the countries which have offered to host the Forum in the future, some modalities for the rapid recruitment of staff had been agreed. The Chair-in-Office would immediately post the vacancy notice for the Head of Unit position on the Forum's website, inviting applications to be submitted on or before 30 November 2008. These would be reviewed by the Chair-in-Office and a short list submitted to the other troika members and the future hosts (Argentina, Spain and Morocco) for comments. The troika (the Philippines, Belgium and Greece) would then select a candidate by 15 December 2008, and IOM would be requested to issue a contract in order to establish the unit by January 2009. The Administrative/Finance Assistant would be recruited through the regular procedure by IOM, which would submit a short list to the Chair-in-Office for final selection.

162. Delegations generally supported this procedure. One delegation recalled its earlier objection to IOM involvement on grounds that the support unit should be hosted by a United Nations entity. The Chair and several other delegations reaffirmed that hosting was a purely administrative matter, which should not entail any substantive involvement in the Forum process on the part of the hosting agency.

163. The round table then proceeded to a general debate on the longer-term future of the Forum.

164. Regarding possible follow-up action and reporting on the outcome activities of the Forum, there was a consensus that the Forum is not directly responsible for monitoring projects and for follow-up actions that emanate from its meetings. It would, however, be in the interest of all participants to be informed about initiatives connected to the Forum and learn about their results and impact. A website, administered by the support unit, could help achieve this goal. In other instances, when interested Governments wish to focus on specific issues, they could establish working groups to report their findings to the Forum. The session also noted with interest the offer by the outgoing Chair-in-Office to look into implementation of follow-up actions devised during its presidency.

165. On the subject of links between the Forum and the United Nations, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Thomas Stelzer, informed the round table that a recent survey of United Nations Member States conducted by his Department confirmed that the Forum is considered to be an effective follow-up to the High-level Dialogue, while, at the same time, migration continues to feature on the General Assembly agenda. Possible modalities for linking the two are indicated in the recent report by the Secretary-General on the High-level Dialogue follow-up. In the ensuing debate, in spite of a minority view about stronger links, there was general consensus that, while light, the Forum's links with the United Nations were also strong. The continuous backing of the Secretary-General and the important role played by his Special Representative for International Migration and Development in the process are proof of this. There was also clear agreement that the Forum and the United Nations serve different purposes, but are complementary. There was an overwhelming view that the links should therefore stay as they are.

166. The Global Migration Group should be considered an obvious partner for providing expert support in the preparation of the meetings of the Forum and for implementation of the outcomes of its meetings. The preparations of the Manila Forum enhanced the working relationship between participants in the Forum and certain agencies of the Global Migration Group. The Chair, for instance, benefited from the expertise of IOM and ILO, as well as inputs from the Committee on Migrant Workers, in conceptualizing its flagship round-table session on "Migration, development and human rights". Most of the round-table teams were also assisted by at least one member agency of the Global Migration Group in the development of the working paper and/or conduct of the round-table meetings.

167. Relationships with civil society were also reviewed. There was a consensus that the fundamental purpose of the Forum was to permit a dialogue between Governments. There was also a recognition that this dialogue needed to be informed by a relationship with civil society. The approach undertaken at the Manila Forum was deemed to have achieved a proper balance in this regard. At the same time, the relationship could evolve in several ways, including a more extensive interface with Governments, an expansion of the range of stakeholders, with special emphasis on the private sector, fostering a continual consultation process at the national level and a greater involvement in the preparation of the civil society meetings.

168. The issue of relations with regional organizations and processes elicited a number of comments from the floor. The value of regional consultations and processes was emphasized by certain delegations that also encouraged a better communication between the Forum and these initiatives, notably to disseminate

ideas and promote dialogue on concrete approaches to deal with regional migration and development issues. Governments engaged in regional consultations and processes should keep the Forum abreast of regional migration and development initiatives, in line with the recommendations of round table 3.

169. Although funding for the Forum was not considered a burning issue, thanks to governmental and non-governmental contributors, a number of delegates pointed to the need to broaden the donor base. The rationale for this was twofold: ownership of the Forum by an increasing number of countries; and a need to dispel possible perceptions that the Forum is a donor-driven process. While the suggestion of an assessed contribution system was deemed impractical, a number of delegations encouraged voluntary contributions, even symbolic ones. The contributions could be made directly to the Chair-in-Office or to the special support unit account set up by IOM, to be dedicated to funding Forum-related activities. Donors from Governments and private foundations are invited to limit their earmarking to the minimum.

170. The Chair encouraged participants to resolutely adhere to the features that make the Forum a unique endeavour, a place of true and frank dialogue where Government representatives can share their ideas and experiences, even when they fail. He also advocated a better balanced approach between migration and development, and called for deeper involvement of development policymakers in the future.

Closing plenary session

171. The general rapporteurs for the three round tables reported on the key findings and proposed follow-up action items from their discussions: Ms. Patricia Sto. Tomas (Philippines) for round table 1; Mr. Han-Maurits Schaapveld (the Netherlands) for round table 2; and Ms. Judith MacGregor (United Kingdom) for round table 3. The substance of their statements is reflected in the final report. The list of concrete follow-up actions likely to be addressed and/or implemented before the next meeting of the Forum in Athens is contained in annex I.

172. Summing up the outcomes of the round table on the future of the Forum, Mr. Peter Sutherland reported that there had been a chorus of support for its achievements, particularly in changing the thinking, the language and the way Governments are dealing with each other on migration and development issues.

173. As the incoming chair of the Forum, the Deputy Minister of the Interior of Greece, Mr. Athanassios Nakos, reported that Greece's preparations for next year's Forum have begun, with the establishment of a multi-agency team, including national and international subject experts. The Government has entrusted the organization of the civil society component to the public welfare foundation, Alexandros Onassis, which already assumed its new function following the handover ceremony with the Ayala Foundation on 28 October in Manila. Greece will work to ensure the continuity and institutional memory of the Forum. The new support unit can be a useful tool in this respect. The objective of continuity can be better served by a small flexible unit to serve each Chair according to its specific needs.

174. Greece proposes as the overarching theme of the Athens Forum 2009, "Integrating migration policies in development strategies for the benefit of all, and especially countries of origin". The Government of Greece has pledged its full involvement and support for the next meeting of the Forum, which it plans to host in Athens on 4 and 5 November 2009.

175. In his final conclusions and recommendations, the Chair of the Forum, Mr. Esteban Conejos, identified the two overriding achievements of the Manila Forum as continuity and change: continuing and advancing the process of consultation and collaboration begun in Brussels in 2007, and changing the way the world looks at migration and development. The meeting had moved forward, by a few more decisive steps, an ongoing process that is changing the thinking and actions of Governments on migration and development, as well as changing the way they deal with each other on these two interrelated issues. It had done this by building on the substantive achievements of the first meeting in Brussels and consolidating the structures that would assure continuity of the process.

176. As part of the change, the Philippines had chosen the theme "Protecting and empowering migrants for development" in order to shift the debate away from the usual rational arguments about the economic benefits of migration and back to the migrants and their families. The greatest wealth of any country is its people, and the development benefits they can bring are only possible when they are properly protected and supported.

177. The informality of the process, without declarations or formal commitments, has helped Governments to achieve more in terms of partnerships and good practices than may be possible in other formal debates about principles and doctrine. The concrete outcomes reported by the round-table rapporteurs are a testimony to the fact that Governments are beginning to achieve a certain consensus of understanding about what the important connections are between migration and development, where the gaps of knowledge are and how to fill those gaps. They take Governments one step closer to agreeing on common solutions to common challenges. They bring them closer to a consensus on action.

178. The Forum was now firmly established as an ongoing, government-led, non-donor-driven process with links to the United Nations. Relations with the Global Migration Group and civil society generally would continue to evolve. Thematic priorities should also adapt to changing global circumstances, such as the current global financial crisis. Policy and institutional coherence should continue to be on the Forum's agenda. The Forum can provide, inter alia, the framework for periodic reviews of data, research, methodologies, evaluation techniques, pilot programmes, and how Governments integrate migration into their national development strategies.

179. The Philippines would pass the Forum's torch to the Hellenic Republic on 15 December 2008 in Athens.

180. In his closing address, the Vice-President of the Philippines, Noli de Castro, reiterated the Government's commitment to the "Manila call to action" which enjoins Governments and all other stakeholders to ensure coherent, fair and gender-sensitive migration and development policies and practices. He observed that the Manila Forum had achieved its aim of moving beyond the "what" to tackling the "how" of migration and development, that is, how to include migration in national

and local development strategies, circulate the skills of migrant workers and measure the effectiveness of international efforts to protect migrant workers, among others. Close collaboration between Governments and civil society, and between origin and host countries, could achieve the necessary programmes on the ground and distribute the responsibilities for migration and development. In shifting the focus from the macro plan to the specific programmes on the ground, Governments now needed to give priority to resource generation in order to ensure that programmes for migrants are properly and sufficiently funded.

Annex I

Proposed outcomes of the Manila Forum 2008[a]

Round table 1.1

1. Set up a **working group on protecting and empowering migrants for development**, which could conduct a study on the actual links between protection for migrants and their capacity to contribute to development.

2. Develop a **compendium of best practices** at national, regional and international levels on protecting migrants, which may be replicated and monitored on a continuing basis.

3. Continue forging bilateral and other agreements where no binding protocols exist to ensure protection in practice.

4. Undertake capacity-building in both origin and host countries for ensuring welfare and protection of migrants through relevant institutions, structures and mechanisms.

5. Monitor and evaluate the outcomes/proposals and recommendations of the meetings of the Forum.

6. Explore closer linkages with the United Nations human rights system.

Round table 1.2

7. Prepare a **catalogue of good practices** in joint arrangements to support and empower migrants and diaspora in their contributions to development.

8. Establish a **standard lexicon or dictionary of terms** that will cover the migration process, to promote greater commonality of understanding.

9. Consider issuing diaspora bonds to tap the wealth of the diaspora for development.

10. Create "banks" of projects that could be supported by diaspora groups.

11. Support programmes such as the Group of Eight Global Remittance Working Group and the Africa Remittances Institute.

12. Encourage measures to promote the exercise of political rights and political participation, such as overseas voting and dual citizenship, to promote continued connection to the home country.

13. Respect human dignity and fundamental rights, regardless of the residence status of migrants and diaspora members.

[a] Note: the practical outcomes likely to be implemented in the short-medium term are highlighted in bold.

Round table 2.1

14. Undertake **assessments of some pilot circular migration schemes** (for example Mauritius-France) to evaluate and highlight best practices and to enrich the **Compendium of Good Practice Policies on Bilateral Temporary Labour Arrangements** prepared for Spain and Morocco by OSCE, IOM and ILO.

15. Expand and update the **Compendium** and include contact information on persons in countries with experience in these types of programmes.

16. Complete the **project begun in 2007** to assess how to lower the costs of migration through greater involvement of banks and financial institutions.

17. **Compile information** for all Governments on available websites and other information vehicles regarding jobs abroad and/or available supply of labour that facilitate "matching" and regular forms of labour migration.

18. Explore how international and other organizations inform migrants; and assess how migrant information centres (e.g. in Mali) are working to achieve better informed migration.

Round table 2.2

19. Conduct **targeted research on costs-benefits and impacts of regular and irregular migration** on development for developing countries with significant inward and outward migration flows.

20. Organize a **meeting for heads of regional consultative processes**, possibly in Bangkok, to share information on migration and development-related activities and achievements (see also round table 3.3 below).

21. Establish a systematic **method of data collection and analysis of trafficking** (e.g. based on the IOM counter-trafficking module database; and expand this to include e.g. the economic circumstances of the victims).

22. Explore what the discussions in the Global Forum on Migration and Development and regional consultative processes can learn from each other about good practices between origin and host countries, including capacity-building and international cooperation to curb people trafficking and smuggling. This would follow up on the outcomes of the Brussels Forum and link with the outcomes of round table 3.

Round table 3.1

23. Set up a **data and research working group** to bring together Government experts from developing and developed countries, international agencies and academia to consider how to improve data and research. This would be an ad hoc group acting as a clearing house to keep abreast of relevant data and research initiatives, promote comparability and accessibility of existing activities, advise meetings of the Forum on the most relevant findings and recommendations, and identify ways to take forward data and research-related conclusions from the meetings of the Forum. Several measures could be explored by this working group such as promoting regional cooperation on improving data and research, and piloting a project to promote best practice on data collection and sharing.

24. Individual States should ensure that adequate and appropriate **migration questions are included** in all censuses of the **2010 round of national censuses**, considering the important opportunity presented by the 2010 round to collect good migration data.

25. Pursue capacity-building efforts on data and research, recognizing the shared interest and necessity to improve technical capability in this area, yielding direct benefits for individual countries, including how countries could improve their input into their poverty reduction strategy papers, but also generally contribute to improving a shared understanding of migration and development and its impacts around the world.

Round table 3.2

26. **Policy and institutional coherence should stay firmly on the Forum's agenda** to ensure continued focus and momentum.

27. The **survey on policy and institutional coherence** should be conducted again, perhaps every two years, and include open-ended questions to supplement the yes/no questions in the current survey.

28. Set up a **Forum platform or working group on policy and institutional coherence**, using the Forum's website to ensure ongoing exchange and stimulate the identification and dissemination of best practices in policy and institutional coherence. This would also ensure that the critical issue of policy and institutional coherence remains on future agendas of the Forum.

29. The Forum could stimulate assessment and evaluation of the array of new policies and initiatives, including the integration of migration into poverty reduction strategy papers and donor development policies. The working paper recommends that the **Forum bring experts together before Greece to discuss best research methodologies** for evaluating the policies and programmes. A handbook was one possibility.

30. **The national focal points for the Forum should be strengthened** to enhance institutional coherence, and to help governments adopt new inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms.

Round table 3.3

31. Hold a **meeting of chairs and secretariats of regional consultative processes**, possibly in Bangkok in the first half of 2009, to share experiences and lessons learned. The meeting would be sponsored by Australia and organized by IOM; and its results presented in Athens in 2009.

32. The Forum should continue acting as a **venue for informal exchange among regional consultative processes**, interregional forums and initiatives and regional integration processes, including by using the Forum's website for ongoing information exchange on the activities of such forums.

33. Consideration should be given to holding **side events at the next meeting of the Forum in Greece** for regional forums that wish to share their experiences.

Annex II

Round-table teams

Round table 1: Migration, development and human rights

Coordinator: Estrella Lajom Roman

Round table 1.1: **Protecting the rights of migrants: a shared responsibility**

Co-leaders: Philippines and the United Arab Emirates

Team members: Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan

Round table 1.2: **Empowering migrants and the diaspora to contribute to development**

Co-leaders: Belgium and El Salvador

Team members: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Portugal, Switzerland

Round table 2: Secure, regular migration can achieve stronger development impact

Coordinator: Dr. Irena Omelaniuk

Round table 2.1: **Fostering more opportunities for regular migration**

Co-leaders: Bangladesh and Canada

Team members: Costa Rica, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Morocco, Nicaragua, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, the United Arab Emirates

Round table 2.2: **Managing migration and minimizing the negative impacts of irregular migration**

Co-leaders: Thailand and Australia

Team members: Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Round table 3: Policy and institutional coherence and partnerships

Coordinator: Dr. Rolph Jenny

Round table 3.1: **Strengthening data and research tools on migration and development**

Co-leaders: Argentina and Finland

Team members: Mexico, Morocco, Senegal, Turkey, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Round table 3.2: **Policy and institutional coherence on migration and development within Government**

Co-leaders: Switzerland and Indonesia

Team members: Argentina, Australia, France, Ghana, India, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Thailand

Round table 3.3: **Regional consultative processes, interregional consultative forums and regional organizations and economic integration processes at the interface of migration and development**

Co-leaders: France and Brazil

Team members: Argentina, Australia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates

Annex III

Financial contributions to the hosting of the Global Forum by the Philippines

Donor countries	*Amount*	*Purpose*
Australia	$20 000	Adviser fees
Netherlands	€285 000	Non-earmarked
Norway	€100 000	Participation of least developed countries
United Kingdom	£35 000	Participation of least developed countries
Switzerland	230 000 Swiss francs	Preparatory activities/ adviser fees
Sweden	700 000 Swedish kronor	Participation of least developed countries
Belgium (through IOM)	€100 000	Participation of BDP/ conference services
Greece	€100 000	Preparatory events/ non-earmarked
Denmark	€100 000	Non-earmarked
Ireland	€100 000	Non-earmarked
Spain	€100 000	Non-earmarked
Others		
Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries	€200 000	Participation of Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries
MacArthur Foundation	$236 000	Participation of least developed countries

Annex IV

Programme of the civil society days

27-28 October 2008

Protecting and empowering migrants for development

27-28 October 2008

Philippine International Convention Center, Manila

Sunday, 26 October

10 a.m.-7 p.m. **Registration of participants/delegates**
Heritage Hotel, Manila

5.30 p.m.-7.30 p.m. **Welcome reception**
Grand Ballroom, Heritage Hotel

Monday, 27 October

All sessions will take place at the 2nd floor, Secretariat Building, Philippine International Convention Center, unless otherwise specified.

8.30 a.m.-9.30 a.m. **Opening plenary**
Meeting rooms 2 and 3, Secretariat Building

Opening ceremony of the Global Forum on Migration and Development 2008 civil society days:

Welcome message:

Jaime Augusto Zobel de Ayala
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Ayala Corporation
Co-Vice-Chairman, Ayala Foundation, Inc.

Opening address:

Sharan Burrow
Conference Chairperson
President, International Trade Union Confederation

Report from Brussels civil society day 2007:

Françoise Pissart
Director, King Baudouin Foundation

9.30 a.m.-10.15 a.m. **Plenary session**
Meeting rooms 2 and 3, Secretariat Building

Round table 1: Migration, development and human rights

Speaker:

Manolo Abella
Chief Technical Adviser
Asian Programme on Governance of Labour Migration
International Labour Organization

Round table 2: Secure, legal migration can achieve stronger development impacts

Speaker:

Khalid Koser
Fellow, Foreign Policy
Deputy Director, Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement,
Brookings Institute

Round table 3: Policy and institutional coherence and partnerships

Speaker:

Susan Martin
Executive Director
Institute for the Study of International Migration, Herzberg
Professor of International Migration, Georgetown University

10.30 a.m.-12 p.m. **Concurrent workshops**
Voices from the regions:

Regional perspectives, essentials, and recommendations in international migration and development

These workshops will be dedicated to discussing specific concerns of the world's leading regions of migrants. Discussions will focus on cross-cutting issues such as the roles and risks of women migrants; the families left behind; tapping remittances for development; and others. Additionally, discussions will also focus on the dynamics of intra- and extraregional migration flows such as South-North and South-South trends and their impact on development.

1. Asia-Pacific/Middle East
(Meeting room 5)

Chairperson:
Ellene Sana
Executive Director
Center for Migrant Advocacy, Philippines

2. Africa/Europe
(Meeting room 6)

Chairperson:
Aderanti Adepoju
Coordinator
Network of Migration Research in Africa

3. Americas and Caribbean countries
(Meeting room 2)

Chairperson:
Oscar Chacon
Executive Director National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean communities

12 p.m.-1.30 p.m. **Lunch**
Banquet Hall, Secretariat Building

Theme:
The migrant worker: development partner in host and home countries

Chairperson:

Father Edwin Corros
Executive Secretary
Episcopal Commission for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People, Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines, and Member, Philippine Organizing Committee

Panel of speakers:

Oscar Chacon
Executive Director
National Alliance of Latin American and Caribbean Communities

Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie
Executive Director
African Foundation for Development

1.30 p.m.-3.30 p.m.	**Round-table sessions**	
1.1 Protecting the rights of migrants: a shared responsibility	**2.1 Fostering more opportunities for legal migration**	**3.1 Strengthening data and research tools on migration and development**
Meeting room 5	*Meeting room 6*	*Meeting room 2*
Chairperson:	Chairperson:	Chairperson:
Nisha Varia Senior Researcher Women's Rights Division Human Rights Watch	Soft Taylor Founder and Coordinator Unison Overseas Nurses Network, United Kingdom	Leonir Chiarello Executive Director and Head of Policy Scalabrini International Migration Network
Resource persons:	Resource persons:	Resource persons:
Patricia Sto. Tomas Former Secretary of Labor and Employment, Philippines Chairman, Development Bank of the Philippines	Philip Martin Professor, Agricultural and Resource Economics University of California at Davis	Richard Black Co-Director, Sussex Centre for Migration Research Professor of Human Geography University of Sussex
Hamidou Ba International Migration Expert, Senegalese Migrants Foundation	Graeme Hugo University Professorial Research Fellow and Professor of Geography Director of the National Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems The University of Adelaide Australia	Michael Clemens Research Fellow, Center for Global Development
Rola Abimourched Researcher, Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University	Lawrence Dacuycuy Chair, Department of Economics De La Salle University, Manila	Andrea Rossi Research Fellow, Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex

3.45 p.m.-5.45 p.m.	**Round-table sessions**	
1.2 Empowering migrants and the diaspora to contribute to development	**2.2 Managing migration and minimizing the negative impacts of irregular migration**	**3.2 Policy and institutional coherence in migration and development within government**
Meeting room 5	*Meeting room 6*	*Meeting room 2*
Chairperson:	Chairperson:	Chairperson:
Kathleen Newland Executive Director Migration Policy Institute	Raul Delgado Wise Executive Director International Network on Migration and Development Universidad Autonoma Zacatecas	Gemma Adaba Representative to the United Nations International Trade Union Confederation
Resource persons:	Resource persons:	Resource persons:
Agustin Escobar Latapi Ciesas Occidente Guadalajara, Mexico	Nasra Shah Professor Faculty of Medicine Kuwait University	Susan Martin Executive Director Institute for the Study of International Migration Herzberg Professor of International Migration Georgetown University
Father Fabio Baggio Director Scalabrini Migration Center Manila, Philippines	Ronald Skeldon Professorial Fellow in Geography Sussex University	Denis Drechsler Policy Analyst/Outreach Coordinator Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
	Jeff Crisp Special Adviser on Policy and Evaluation Policy Development and Evaluation Service Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
7 p.m.-9 p.m.	**A Night at the Museum** *Ayala Museum, Makati City*	
	Ayala Museum is a museum of arts and history located in the business and financial district of Makati. It is best known for its exhibit on Philippine history known as the dioramas, its collection of classical paintings, and for its collection of ancestral gold from Mindanao dating to the 9th and 10th centuries. The Museum will be open exclusively to the delegates of the Forum's civil society days for private viewing and a reception for delegates.	

Tuesday, 28 October

8 a.m.-10 a.m.

Round-table sessions

3.3 Regional consultative processes at the interface of migration and development

Meeting room 6

Chairperson:

William Gois
Regional Coordinator
Migrant Forum in Asia

Resource persons:

Michele Klein Solomon

Director, Migration Policy, Re.earch and Communications Department
International Organization for Migration

John Bingham
Head of Policy
International Catholic Migration Commission

8 a.m.-10 a.m.

Workshop

International migration for the benefit of workers and business: best practices from the business and professional world

Meeting room 5

Chairperson:

Richard Evans
Country Manager, Manpower, Inc. Philippines

The foreign crews' role in the continued viability of the Japanese maritime industry

Speaker:

Yoji Fujisawa
President, All Japan Seamen's Union

Lessons learned from the global shipping industry: the Japanese experience

Speaker:

Captain Takao Manji
Chairman, International Mariners Management Association of Japan

The global maritime industry is a self-regulated industry that looks after the interests of both its workers and its businesses. This session will focus on how ship owners, ship managers, and seamen work hand-in-hand to create and sustain a vital industry that has lasted centuries, indeed since the times of early international trade.

Ethical recruitment in the health-care industry

Speaker:

May Mayor
President, Philippine Nurses Association of America

Pressures on the health-care systems in developed countries brought about by demographic change are forcing many health systems to recruit health-care professionals from developing countries. What is being done to make sure that ethical recruitment practices are being followed for the protection of migrant health-care workers.

10.30 a.m.-1 p.m.

Plenary session

Meeting rooms 2 and 3, Secretariat Building

Beyond the Global Forum on Migration and Development: from advocacy to policy to action

Chairperson:

Sharan Burrow

Message:

Jonathan Fanton
President, MacArthur Foundation

Presentations on all round-table sessions and workshops on voices from the regions and international best business practice, conclusions and recommendations.

To be followed by a discussion on next steps and the future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development

1 p.m.-3 p.m.

Lunch
Banquet Hall, Secretariat Building

Communication and connection: empowering migrants for development

Chairperson:

Doris Magsaysay-Ho
President and Chief Executive Officer
Magsaysay Maritime Corporation
Member, Philippine Organizing Committee

Panel of speakers:

Lori Forman
Regional Director, Community Affairs, Asia-Pacific, China and Japan, Microsoft

Manuel Orozco
Director of Remittances and Development
Inter-American Dialogue

3 p.m.-5.30 p.m.	**Closing plenary session** *Meeting rooms 2 and 3, Secretariat Building* **Interface between civil society and Government** Co-chairpersons: Sharan Burrow Esteban Conejos Undersecretary, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippines and Chair, Forum Steering Committee **Plenary discussion and open forum with civil society and Government delegates: response from the Government** Closing remarks: Sharan Burrow Official turnover of the Forum's civil society days from the Ayala Foundation (Convenor, 2008 civil society days) to the Onassis Foundation (Convenor, 2009 civil society days) with the King Baudouin Foundation (Convenor, 2007 civil society days).
5.30 p.m.-7.30 p.m.	**Farewell reception** *Executive Lounge*

Annex V

Report of the civil society meeting

Global Forum on Migration and Development

Civil society dialogue

Manila 2008

Two hundred twenty delegates from all over the world, representing concerns of some 200 million migrants, met at the second Global Forum on Migration and Development in Manila to consider the rights and protections of migrants, the expansion of legal avenues for migration and the challenge of coherence within nations and across borders.

Our deliberations took place at an extraordinarily challenging time: as the world's governments struggle for responses to the global financial crisis and the threat of climate change, and as migration policies in many regions became more restrictive.

We see the challenge to develop global architecture for recognition, respect, rights and protections for migrants as the responsibility of the United Nations and no less urgent than the need for transparent global governance of the financial system or that required to reduce carbon emissions. The International Labour Organization (ILO) predicts that some 20 million workers will lose their jobs as economic growth stalls, and the number of people who struggle to live on less than $2 a day will grow by another 100 million. Many migrant workers will be affected, and their families will be among the newly impoverished.

We must work to see that all migration is by free and informed choice.

Voluntary migration can contribute in important ways to development, but we all realize that migration is not and cannot be used as a substitute for development policy. Governments have an obligation to create a framework of laws, policies and institutions that allows this positive potential to be realized. Above all, Governments of migrant-origin countries must not allow the short-term financial benefits of emigration remittances — to divert them from the imperative of pursuing sustainable development with, at its core, an empowered citizenry that migrates only out of choice. Governments of destination countries, on their part, should not use development policy, or development assistance, as a tool for enforcement. In an increasingly integrated world, migration can carry benefits for both origin and destination countries as well as for those who migrate out of choice.

Key recommendations

- All Governments are urged to consider the benefits of migration and resist the temptation to cut migrant numbers in the current economic circumstances.
- Governments are asked to recognize the need for the development of global architecture to ensure a rights-based approach to migration. Furthermore, we ask that they urge the United Nations to bring the Global Forum on Migration and Development back within its formal mandate.

- Governments should reaffirm their commitment to development through realizing the Millennium Development Goals, full employment and decent work as the priorities for development.

The civil society delegation considered the very themes that the Governments themselves will discuss over the coming days. Our deliberations cannot possibly be summarized in this report but a much more complete record can be found on the Forum's website (gfmd2008.org). This is a record of the key recommendations, with the contents of the regional workshops integrated, and we ask that you consider them in your deliberations.

Round table 1.1
Protecting the rights of migrants: a shared responsibility

Key recommendations

Governments should:

- Ratify and enforce core United Nations human rights treaties providing for equal treatment and the protection of migrants. This must include the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and ILO Conventions 97 and 143.
- Harmonize national laws and migration policies with these existing human rights and international labour standards and ensure respect for a range of rights, including those to health, education and freedom of association.
- Recognize that freedom of association applies to all workers, including migrants irrespective of their status.
- Reaffirm and reinforce protections for family unity, not only as a right itself but as a practical, proven, essential value for human development, integration, and social cohesion. Special attention, and remedies, are urgently needed to address:
    1. The social costs that long-term migration-related separation exacts on families, especially the millions of children "left behind".
    2. The effects of immigration policies that de-unify families, including a growing recourse to family-blind enforcement approaches and inclinations to treat lesser-skilled migrants in particular only as "temporary" workers, denied family rights, even those who are, in fact, structurally needed and engaged in employment that is long-term.
- Demonstrate concern for the unacceptable, often inhumane, circumstances of domestic workers and:
    1. Ensure that national labour laws offer full protection to domestic workers.
    2. Establish a legal complaints framework for immediate action on grievances with swift and appropriate remedy.
    3. Support the ongoing work of ILO and work to build consensus to see the adoption of a domestic workers convention in 2011.

- Develop standard language concerning rights and protection of migrants for bilateral and multilateral agreements.
- Combat criminalization of undocumented migrants and pay specific attention to the risks faced by women migrants, including but not limited to trafficking.
- Take the responsibility of investing in long-term development, including creating local opportunities for decent work, so that individuals can truly migrate out of choice and not necessity.
- Recognize the large numbers of children involved and:
  1. Ensure that migrant children enjoy the full range of rights, including access to health and education services, irrespective of their status.
  2. Implement a moratorium on the detention and deportation of child migrants.
  3. Ensure that all migrant children have access to birth registration and the right to a nationality.

Round table 1.2
Empowering migrants and the diaspora to contribute to development

Key recommendations

All Governments should:

- Recognize the voice and the contribution of migrant organizations and the diaspora in their development of policies as they are greatly contributing to the development of their homelands and their countries of destination.
- Allocate appropriate funds to enable migrant organizations and diaspora to contribute more effectively.
- Facilitate the transfer and reduce the cost of remittances of all migrants through formal channels.
- Increase access to information for countries of origin with regards to the skills distribution of its migrants and diaspora so as to facilitate and enhance the current level of contribution to the country of origin.
- Revise immigration policies and laws in countries of destination in order to allow migrants to return temporarily to their countries of origin in order to use their skills to benefit both country of origin and country of destination.

Round tables 2.1 and 2.2
Fostering more opportunities for legal migration and managing migration and minimizing the negative impacts of irregular migration

Key recommendations

- The migration and development agenda should be separated from national security issues, which not only criminalize migrants and their families (including children), but also permit discrimination, exploitation and dehumanization of migrants. Instead, the agenda should focus on development issues and fundamental rights.

- Governments and society as a whole should recognize and promote the contributions of migrants to destination countries. This should imply that policies should be based on the principle of reciprocity between countries of origin and destination.
- Every person has the right to decent work. Governments should expand channels for regular migration, recognizing their own workforce shortages and accommodating the demand of migrants desperately seeking employment opportunities.
- Ongoing regularization programmes should be in place for undocumented citizens to become documented on the basis of fair and transparent criteria.
- All migration should lead to steps to full citizenship in destination countries, if desired. Choice should be the key component of citizenship, including the possibilities of dual citizenship. This must also be afforded to people who are stateless.
- All migrant workers have the right to labour law protections and should be able to access and seek redress to any transgression. Grievance procedure should suspend the execution of deportation or other administrative measures.

Round table 3.1
Strengthening data and research tools on migration and development

Key recommendations

Governments should:

- Accept their primary responsibility for data collection, but recognize the valuable role that civil society organizations can play in (a) filling in existing data gaps, and (b) offering constructive critiques of Government data.
- Recognize the importance of maintaining and sharing data in order to create a comprehensive picture of migration and development issues.
- Along with international organizations, facilitate data collection in both countries of origin and destination, including sex-disaggregated data.

Governments should:

- Increase access to data in order to:
  - Support access to microdata for research purposes;
  - Increase North-South data sharing and access;
  - Support a clearinghouse function of migration research and data.
- Ensure civil society is more engaged in data collection in order to:
  - Be more rigorous in how they collect and use data;
  - Strengthen linkages and partnerships with research networks and diaspora organizations.

- Address data gaps on "difficult" issues, including:
  - Deaths at border, racism occurring at the border.
  - Specific groups of migrants: children, women, trafficked, forced and child labour and internal migrants.

Round table 3.2
Policy and institutional coherence in migration and development within government

Key recommendations

Institutional coordination and coherence require Governments to:

- Ensure structured dialogue between Government entities dealing with migration, including ministries of immigration, labour, foreign affairs, health, and justice, and between the law enforcement, executive and policymaking branches of Government.
- Coordinate how best to structure dialogue and cooperation between relevant international agencies.
- Governments should ensure that national laws, bilateral agreements and multilateral agreements are brought into accordance with human and labour rights standards.
- Governments should adopt policies aimed at extending social security and at ensuring the portability of entitlements of migrant workers through bilateral agreements.
- The European Union should reconsider provisions in its return directive that conflict with basic human rights of migrants and their children, particularly with respect to periods of detention, deportation and other repressive measures.
- All Governments are asked to avoid detention of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, to consider and pursue alternatives to detention and never to place certain groups such as pregnant or lactating women, children, survivors of torture, abuse and trauma, elderly, disabled or persons with serious health conditions, in detention.
- Temporary labour migration programmes must be reformed to ensure they are framed in a rights-based approach.
- Governments should be alarmed by social dislocation and the all too frequent incidence of violation of the fundamental human and trade union rights of migrants in relation to temporary labour programmes. Temporary work schemes should only be used to respond to established temporary gaps in labour market needs, ensure protection for the rights of migrants and be based on genuine choice.
- These programmes should not be used as a means of depriving workers of their rights and entitlements, replacing permanent employment or avoiding obligations in terms of social security and other protections.

- Workers involved in temporary schemes should enjoy the rights to equal treatment and opportunity and wherever possible to longer-term employment opportunities and residency and/or citizenship options for those migrant workers.

Round table 3.3
Regional consultative processes at the interface of migration and development

Key recommendations

- We urge Governments to work with civil society organizations to develop better models of participation in the regional consultative processes; models that respect diversity.
- Likewise we urge Governments to apply these models at the national and global levels. The challenge now is in how to link these different levels.

Business practices: international migration for the benefit of workers and business: best practices from the business and professional world

Key recommendations

- We urge Governments to consider the structure of global governance in the shipping industry as a model for development in other sectors, such as for instance health, with particular reference to recruitment, workers rights, social security, safety and health, and global training standards.
- Governments should start by regulating the recruitment industry by licensing, meaningful sanctions and the prohibition of fees to migrant workers. Policy should also be in place mandating information sessions for migrant workers, which include cultural preparation, expectations, rights and protections.

Conclusion

We recognize the leadership of the Philippine Government in shaping the interface between Government representatives and civil society delegates. We found this valuable and were heartened by the Government's commitments.

There were four significant innovations in this year's civil society programme, including the (a) expansion from one to two days; (b) incorporation of constructive input from many civil society national and regional consultations involving thousands of migrants, non-governmental organizations, trade unions, and faith-based organizations; (c) the introduction of three workshops called "voices from the region", to surface regional perspectives; and (d) the new interface of State representatives with civil society at the close of the programme.

Civil society found these innovations of solid value and hope they can be built upon. Participants noted the difficulty of funding the pre- and post-forum activities that are so important to the civil society days.

We congratulate the Government of the Netherlands for setting the gold standard with their programme of engagement with civil society delegates in pre-planning, a briefing from civil society on issues raised and the commitment to follow up in 2009.

It was heartening to hear a number of Governments, including Norway, France and Australia, indicate an interest in working with civil society representatives at the national level prior to next year's forum and we urge the national contact points to report on these processes, resulting action and progress in 2009.

The commitment of your Chair, Mr. Esteban Conejos, to ensure that outcomes of the Global Forum on Migration and Development are monitored throughout 2009 gives us great heart that progress will be made.

Let me thank the Government representative of the United Arab Emirates, a new participant, for his openness in sharing the optimism he feels in regard to the role that dialogue with sending countries can play in regard to the protection of migrant rights.

In this spirit, we urge Governments to consider a full day of shared discussion on key themes at the Global Forum on Migration and Development in 2009.

Finally let me acknowledge the generosity of our hosts and the Ayala and MacArthur Foundations, the work of the International Advisory Council, the support and sheer hard work of the Government of the Philippines, and your Chair, in particular.

Migrants and their families live in our neighbourhoods, care for our children, contribute to our economies, pay taxes and take responsibility for a role in supporting families in their home country.

We are proud to have had the opportunity to stand with and for migrant workers, to raise the veil on their invisibility and call for the respect, recognition and rights that must underpin the guarantee of the choice to migrate and a confidence in equal treatment when they do.

We stand ready to work in partnership with government at all levels to drive coherence, find mechanisms to enhance rights and support the opening up of regular migration opportunities.

Annex VI

Programme of the Manila Global Forum on Migration and Development 2008

Agenda of the Government meeting

29-30 October 2008, Manila

Wednesday, 29 October 2008

7.30 a.m.-8.45 a.m.	**Registration at meeting site** *Venue: Philippine International Convention Center*
	Plenary session *Plenary Hall, Philippine International Convention Center*
9 a.m.-10 a.m.	**Opening session**
	Call to order
	The Honourable Esteban B. Conejos, Jr. Chair, Second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
	Speeches to launch the general debate
	H.E. Saw Ghobash Minister of Labour, United Arab Emirates
	H.E. Ambassador Rudi Veestraeten Special Envoy for Immigration and Asylum, Belgium
	The Honourable Marianito Roque Secretary of the Department of Labor and Employment, the Philippines
	H.E. Sir John Kaputin Secretary-General, secretariat of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
	Mr. William Lacy Swing Director-General, International Organization for Migration (IOM), on behalf of the Global Migration Group
	General debate
	The Honourable Esteban B. Conejos, Jr. Chair, Second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
	H.E. Ambassador Rudi Veestraeten Co-Chair Special Envoy for Immigration and Asylum, Belgium
	The Honourable Athanassios Nakos Co-Chair Vice-Minister of Interior, the Hellenic Republic

10 a.m.-11 a.m.	**Opening ceremony**
	Welcome address
	The Honourable Dr. Alberto G. Romulo Secretary of Foreign Affairs, the Philippines
	Opening address
	H.E. Ban Ki-moon Secretary-General of the United Nations
	Keynote speech
	H.E. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo President of the Republic of the Philippines
12.30 p.m.-1 p.m.	Report of the civil society meeting
	Ms. Sharan Burrow Chair, Civil Society Meeting
3 p.m.-6 p.m.	**Round table sessions**
Round table 1:	**Migration, development and human rights**
Round table 1.1:	**Protecting the rights of migrants: a shared responsibility**
	Coordinator: **Ms. Estrella Lajom Roman**
	Co-Chairs:
	The Honourable Esteban B. Conejos, Jr. Chair, Second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
	Mr. Yousuf Abdelghani Assistant Under-Secretary for Strategy, Ministry of Labour United Arab Emirates
	Panellists:
	Speakers:
	Ms. Rosalinda Baldoz Under-Secretary, Department of Labor and Employment the Philippines
	Mr. Alex Zalami Adviser to the Minister of Labour United Arab Emirates
	Mr. Richard Perruchoud Legal Adviser and Director, International Migration Law Department, IOM Geneva
	Discussants:
	H.E. Minister Lorena Escudero Presidencia de la Republica Secretaria Nacional del Migrante Ecuador

Ms. Astrid Helle Ajamay
Coordinator for Migration and Development
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Norway

Rapporteurs:

H.E. Ambassador Ali Saleh Mourad
Deputy Assistant Foreign Minister for Consular Affairs and Migration,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Egypt

Mr. Ibrahim Awad
Director, MIGRANT
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Geneva

Round table 2: **Secure, regular migration can achieve stronger development impact**

Round table 2.1: **Fostering more opportunities for regular migration**

Coordinator: **Dr. Irena Omelaniuk**

Co-Chairs:

Dr. Hamid Rashid
Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bangladesh

Mr. Brian Grant
Director General, Citizenship and Immigration
Canada

Panellists:

H.E. Ambassador Youssef Amrani
Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Morocco

Ms. Marta Rodriguez Tarduchy
Director General, for Immigration, Ministry of Labour
Spain

Ms. K. Fong Weng-Poorun
Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Office, Home Affairs
Mauritius

Ms. Eva Akerman-Börje
Director, Department for Migration and Asylum Policy
Ministry of Justice
Sweden

Mr. Kristof Tamas
Policy Officer, Directorate General for Justice, Freedom and Security,
European Commission
Belgium

Professor Philip Martin
Chair, University of California Comparative Immigration and Integration Program
United States of America

Round table 3: **Policy and institutional coherence and partnerships**

Round table 3.1: **Strengthening data and research tools on migration and development**

Coordinator: **Dr. Rolph K. Jenny**

Co-Chairs:

Ms. Marjatta Rasi
Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Finland

H.E. Ambassador Felix Cordova Moyano
Director General of Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Argentina

Panellists:

Mr. Abdellatif Lfarakh
Directeur du Centre d'Études et de Recherches Demographiques Haut Commissariat au Plan
Morocco

Professor Lelio Marmora
Director of Master Studies on International Migration Policies
University of Buenos Aires
Argentina

Rapporteur:

Dr. Danny Sriskandarajah
Director, Institute for Public Policy Research
United Kingdom

6.30 p.m. **Dinner reception hosted by the Chair-in-Office**

Thursday, 30 October 2008

8 a.m.-9 a.m. **Side meetings (to be arranged upon request)**

9 a.m.-12 p.m. **Round table sessions**

Round table 1: **Migration, development and human rights**

Round table 1.2: **Empowering migrants and the diaspora to contribute to development**

Coordinator: **Ms. Estrella Lajom Roman**

Co-Chairs:

H.E. Ambassador Rudi Veestraeten
Special Envoy for Immigration and Asylum
Kingdom of Belgium

Mr. Ernesto Nosthas
Director General of Foreign Affairs for Salvadorans Living Abroad,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
El Salvador

Panellists:

Speakers:

Dr. Elizabeth Adjei
Director, Ghana Immigration Service
Ghana

Mr. Romeo Matsas
Global Governance Programme, Egmont Royal Institute for
International Relations,
Belgium

Discussants:

Dr. Volker Ducklau
Deputy Director General, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and
Development
Germany

Mr. Dilip Ratha
The World Bank
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Akhenaton Al-Madi Oddvar De Leon
Founder and Director, the Organization Against Official Discrimination
Norway

Rapporteur:

Mr. Nourredine Gaouaou
Deputy Director for Migration, Directorate General of Legal and Consular
Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Algeria

Round table 2: **Secure, regular migration can achieve stronger development impact**

Round table 2.2: **Managing migration and minimizing the negative impacts of irregular migration**

Coordinator: **Dr. Irena Omelaniuk**

Co-Chairs:

Mr. Peter Hughes
Deputy Secretary, Department of Immigration and Citizenship
Australia

H.E. Mr. Sihasak Phuangketkeow
Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the United Nations
Geneva

Panellists:

Speakers:

Ms. Lee Ann de la Hunt
Legal Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa

Ms. Eugenia Tsoumani
Secretary-General for Gender Equality, Ministry of Interior
Greece

Discussants:

Mr. Robert Visser
Director-General for Legislation, International Affairs and Migration, Ministry of Justice
The Netherlands

Dr. Khalid Koser
Fellow in Humanitarian Affairs
Deputy Director, Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement
The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.

Rapporteur:

H.E. Ambassador Alfonso Lopez Araujo
Ambassador and Under-Secretary for Consular Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ecuador

Round table 3: **Policy and institutional coherence and partnerships**

Round table 3.2: **Policy and institutional coherence on migration and development within Governments**

Coordinator: **Dr. Ralph K. Jenny**

Co-Chairs:

H.E. Ambassador Thomas Greminger
Head of Political Affairs, Division IV Human Security
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

H.E. Ambassador I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja
Chargé d'affaires, Deputy Permanent Representative of Indonesia
Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia
Switzerland

Panellists:

Ms. Eva Akerman-Börje
Director, Division for Migration and Asylum Policy
Ministry of Justice, Sweden

Mrs. Jaifa Mezher El Kareh
Director of the Program Colombia Nos Une (Colombia Unites Us) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia

Ms. Kathleen Ferrier
Member of Parliament
The Netherlands

Mr. Gerhard Sabathil
Director, Directorate-General for External Relations European Commission, Belgium

Rapporteur:

Prof. Susan Martin
Director, Institute for the Study of International Migration
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

12 p.m.-1.30 p.m. **Lunch hosted by the Government of the Philippines**

1.30 p.m.-4 p.m. **Round table sessions**

Round table 3.3 **Regional consultative processes, interregional consultative forums and regional organizations and economic integration processes at the interface of migration and development**

Coordinator: **Dr. Rolph K. Jenny**

Co-Chairs:

Ms. Mitzi Gurgel Valente da Costa
Director of the Department of Immigration and Legal Affairs
Ministry of External Relations, Brazil

Mr. Kacim Kellal
Chef du service des affaires internationales at du developpement solidaire, Ministère de l'immigration, de l'integration, de l'identite nationale et du developpement solidaire, France

Panellists:

Mr. Moustapha Ly
Conseiller du Ministre de l'Interieur Senegalais
Senegal

Mr. Patrick Cohen
Ministere de l'immigration, de l'integration, de l'identite nationale et du developpement solidaire, France

Rapporteur:

Ms. Michele Klein Solomon
Director, Migration Policy, Research and Communications
IOM
Geneva

Special session: **The future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development**

Coordinator: **Mr. Francois Fouinat**

Chair:

Mr. Peter Sutherland
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development

Co-Chairs:

The Honourable Esteban B. Conejos, Jr.
Chair, Second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development

	H.E. Ambassador Rudi Veestraeten Special Envoy for Immigration and Asylum, Belgium
	The Honourable Athanassios Nakos Deputy Minister of Interior, The Hellenic Republic
4.15 p.m.-6.15 p.m.	**Plenary session**
4.15 p.m.-5.15 p.m.	**Reports from round tables**
	General rapporteur for round table 1:
	Ms. Patricia Sto. Tomas Chairman, Development Bank of the Philippines
	General rapporteur for round table 2:
	Mr. Han-Maurits Schaapveld Director, Movement of Persons, Migration and Aliens' Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs The Netherlands
	General rapporteur for round table 3:
	Ms. Judith Macgregor Director, Migration Directorate, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, United Kingdom
5.15 p.m.-5.30 p.m.	**Future of the Global Forum on Migration and Development**
	Mr. Peter Sutherland Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration and Development
5.30 p.m.-5.40 p.m.	**Statement by the incoming Chair**
	The Honourable Athanassios Nakos Deputy Minister of Interior The Hellenic Republic
5.40 p.m.-6 p.m.	**Final conclusions and recommendations of the Chair**
	The Honourable Esteban B. Conejos Jr. Chair, Second Meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development
6 p.m.-6.15 p.m.	**Closing address**
	H.E. Noli de Castro Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines
7 p.m.-9 p.m.	**Farewell dinner hosted by the Philippine Government**

Expression of appreciation

The second meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development was organized by the Government of the Philippines, in consultation with Mr. Peter Sutherland, Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for International Migration and Development.

The Government of the Philippines extends its gratitude to the many Governments and other partners that have taken an active part in the preparation of the working papers for and the sessions of the round tables.

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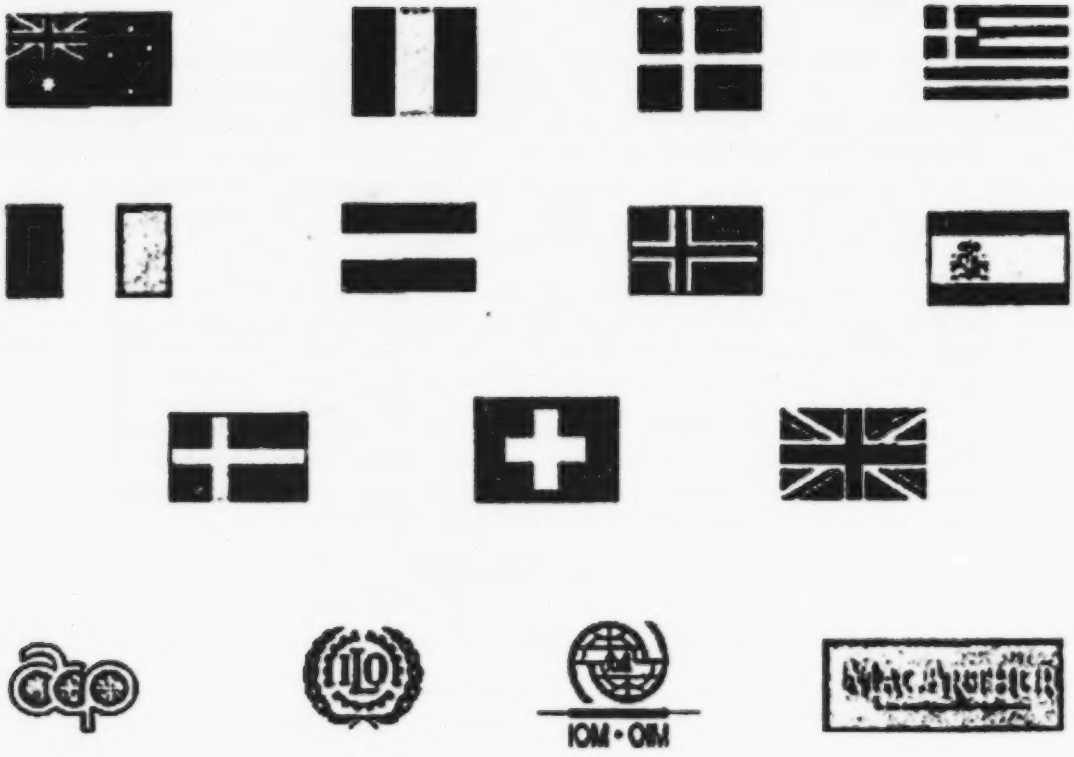
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